The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,985.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th July 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Madras	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Coconada	19
,, Narrahel	8	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Alleppey	9	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Tuticorin	10	,, Gopaulpore	21
,, Colombo	11	,, False Point	22
,, Galle	12	Arrive CALCUTTA	23
,, Negapatam	15		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	28
,, Kurrachee	12	,, Fao	28
,, Guadur	13	,, Bushire	29
			Aug.
,, Muscat	15	,, Linga	3
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	19	,, Muscat	6
,, Bushire	21	,, Guadur	8
,, Fao	23	,, Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Ooran.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 [illegible]	0 1[illegible]	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Ooran, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES, (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	25	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	12
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-16

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay [illegible] on SATURDAY, 1st of July. 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 25th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 13th JUNE, and the APIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rate for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess [illegible] is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ...£12 | Second Class ...£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200lbs., 2nd Class 1[illegible]lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 2½0 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and in Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,909 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal; their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TOMORROW THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist &c., &c.

- Bales Colored Twist
- 3 ditto Grey Shirtings
- 7 ditto Grey Domestic
- 5 ditto Grey Jaconets
- 8 Cases White Ground Prints
- 11 ditto Yellow Prints
- 5 ditto Coloured Handkerchiefs
- Few Cases of Gem Biscuits by Huntley Palmer
- An Invoice of Kerosine Lamps of various descriptions
- A quantity of Preserved Provisions in tins and pots
- A quantity of first-class Claret, by Durand and Co

TO BE LET, a Stable in Oak Lane for one Horse and Gharry from the 1st July.

Hummum Street, 28th June 1871. MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Grand square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one handsome English-built Park Phaeton, by Kinross, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Iron Grey Horses and Harness, &c., at Chinchpoogly, behind Upna Cottage.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c. &c., the property of E. A. Sissignil, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hot water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea Set, a set of Dessert Knives and Forks with ivory handles, a handsome Silver Cruet Stand, best Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Tables in 4 pieces, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, richly Carved, Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, fourpost Bedsteads, Cleopatra Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, a first-rate Mahogany Slate Bagatelle Table, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

A handsome English-built Park Phaeton by Kinross, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Iron Grey Arab Horses with a set of best English Plated Mounted Carriage Harness.

- 1 Set English Plated Mounted Single Harness.
- 1 Lady's Side Saddle with furniture and bridle.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Handsome Carriages of various descriptions, such as Mail Phaeton, Brougham, Buggy, &c., &c.

Bombay, 28th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

THE MAIL ROUTE via BRINDISI to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT of EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class......£13 5s. 6d.
Second Class......£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN, The British and Indian Governments,

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER. Particulars on application.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Finnon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE of the late Major CHARLES JOHN DARRAH, Royal Engineers, Commandant Bombay Sappers and Miners.—ANY PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ABOVE, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.

JAMES H. R. CRUICKSHANK, Captain R.E.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 23rd June 1871.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of SEVEN AND A HALF (7½) PER CENT., for the half year ending 31st December 1870, WILL BE PAID to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names appear on the Bombay Register, on application to the undersigned.

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of CANJEE KHETSEY, deceased.

KESSERVOWOO, Widow of the late CANJEE KHETSEY...... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by Kesservowoo, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, for the PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of her husband, the said CANJEE KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, being granted to her as the sole Executrix appointed by the said Will.—Dated the 23rd June 1871.

KHUSRORAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years; and, on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners in India, has been extensively recognized as the remedy for all

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of that organ or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts," such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heart-burn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the right side and shoulder, Blotches, habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c., &c., &c.

Dr. F. J. Mouat, m.d., f.r.c.s., (formerly Professor of Medicine in, and First Physician of the hospital attached to the Medical College of, Calcutta) certifies—"I have myself taken, and I have administered to other persons in chronic derangement of the Liver, the Essence of Chiretta prepared by Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares, with marked benefit and success. It is equally useful as a Tonic and Alterative in the many secondary affections caused by hepatic disease. I am satisfied that it possesses great power as an alterative and tonic; and that it is really a valuable and trustworthy remedy."

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM,

FOR DISEASES AFFECTING THE SKIN,

such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, Pustula, Eruptions, Acne, Ringworm, Lichen, Scaldhead, Scaly Eruptions, Lepra, Elephantiasis, Freckles, Blotches, Foul Ulcers, Cancers, Indolent Tumours, Cancerous Tumours, &c., &c., with the greatest success, and of late years it has been found to be a valuable

FEBRIFUGE AND ANTI-PERIODIC,

being a most powerful Tonic, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Depurant, Vermifuge, and Febrifuge; the class of diseases in which it is valuable are various, and amongst a few may be enumerated Swelled Neck, Schirrous Tumours, Dropsical affections arising from certain diseases of the Kidney, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Suppression, Irregularity, and other affections peculiar to Females, Nervous affections, Ague, Spleen, &c., &c.

A fresh consignment of these well-known Eastern Remedies has just been received direct from Dr. Lazarus, by his

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. O., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN will be willing to ACT as BROKER to a Business House on fair terms. Consignments will be influenced and guaranteed. All Communications will be held private. Address S. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOARD and LODGING, for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or FAMILIES, may be had at Byculla, in Clarendon Family Hotel. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the greater portion of the OLD COMMISSARIAT PREMISES, in Parsee Bazaar Street. Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

TO BE LET, a large spacious HOUSE, situate RAMPART ROW, No. 22, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Rogers & Co.—Apply to RUTTONJI FURDUNJI, at Menesse & Co., Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

JOHN MOIR AND SON'S

CELEBRATED SOUPS, in ½ and 1 lb. Tins.

These Soups are of superior quality, and cheaper to the consumer than any in the market; from their great strength, they are well adapted for flavouring purposes; with an equal quantity of water, they make an excellent soup.

To be had Retail of all Provisioners, and Wholesale at their Factory.

56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.

FARM and GARDEN:—GARTHDEE, near ABERDEEN.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy. Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors
48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £380.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 8th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Articles, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has THIS DAY established himself as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR and SURVEYOR.

M. BRESLAUER.

Apollo House, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Surgeon H. C. MILES, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, are requested to forward the same to the President of the Committee of Adjustment at Colaba.

G. C. HENRY, Bt. Lt.-Colonel, Royal Artillery,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 20th June 1871.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY under which Mr. A. L. ESTULL has hitherto SIGNED and CARRIED on the BUSINESS of our FIRM is WITHDRAWN.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
by their Constituted Attorneys,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1871.

NOTICE.—PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of Mr. THOMAS GINGER, late of Bombay, European Veterinary Surgeon, deceased, having been granted to his Widow, Mrs. ADELAIDE GINGER, all PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Mr. GINGER are hereby required to COMMUNICATE and PAY THEIR DEBTS to the said Executrix WITHOUT DELAY.—Dated this 14th day of June 1871.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for Mrs. A. Ginger, the Executrix.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited. —NOTICE.—From 1st July 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 PER CENT per annum, will be allowed on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCE from Rupees One Thousand and up to a Lac, but no Interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rupees One Thousand.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 15th June 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when J. A. FORBES, Esq., will propose the following Resolutions:—

Resolution No. I.

As Act No. II. of 1865 is found inexpedient and insufficient for the full and proper management of the city of Bombay and for the perfect conservancy and improvement thereof, it is proposed that the following alterations in the said Act be made:—

That in lieu and in substitution of clause 11 of said Act, whereby the entire executive power and responsibility is vested in one Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council in terms of said clause 11, the following be enacted:

That the said entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the new proposed Act be vested in a "Town Council" of sixteen members, six to be nominated and appointed by Government, six by majority of the votes of the Bench of Justices, and four to be especially elected by householders (or occupiers to the amount of Rs. 25 per month rent), it not being necessary for the last-mentioned class of members to be Justices of the Peace. The Council to be designated "The Town Council of Bombay," to be presided over by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices. The said Town Council shall be provided with a Secretary who shall receive such allowances out of the municipal funds to be raised under this proposed Act, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Town Council of Bombay, provided that the said salary shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 per month.

Resolution No. II.

That all the powers which by Act II. of 1865 are vested in the Municipal Commissioner for the time being be vested in the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject, as in such cases provided by the said last-mentioned Act, to the sanction of the Bench of Justices.

Resolution No. III.

And whereas by the present Bombay Municipal Act No. II. of 1865, the power of nominating all subordinate officers and servants for the purposes of the said Act is vested in the said Commissioner, with the exception of the Controller of Municipal Accounts, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, be it now enacted—

That such power be vested in the "Town Council of Bombay" to the ex tent of Rs. 500 per month, and when the salary of any assistant or subordinate officer shall exceed the sum of Rs. 500 per month, in such case the assent of the Bench of Justices shall be obtained.

That as regards the said Controller of Municipal Accounts, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer, whose appointments hitherto have been subject to the selection of the Governor in Council—

That the said officers if found necessary under this revised Act shall henceforth be selected, nominated, and appointed by the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject to the Bench of Justices.

That as regards their pay and allowances under the new administration of municipal affairs it may become necessary to revise their salaries, it is hereby enacted that their remuneration be fixed by the said Town Council of Bombay, subject to the sanction of H. M.'s Bench of Justices of Bombay.

Resolution No. IV.

That Government be most respectfully requested to defer the re-appointment of all officers to the Municipality in July next, 1871, until Government have made a full investigation into the administration of the Municipality since Act II. of 1865 came in force.

Amendment.

The following will be proposed by Captain Hancock, and seconded by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., as an amendment to the

Resolution.—That the proposal to vest the executive power and responsibility now vested in the Municipal Commissioner in a Town Council, assisted by a paid Secretary, is a resuscitation of the plan on which the late Board of Conservancy was constituted, is wrong in principle and will, as experience has shown, fail in practice.

That the Bench of Justices should be maintained as heretofore, but that in order to facilitate business the supervision and control of municipal affairs should hereafter be entrusted to a Town Council, selected from the Bench of Justices, and composed of not more than 40 members, one-half the number to be Europeans and half Natives, the Chairman of the Justices to be ex-officio President of the Town Council. The members to be nominated annually, one-half by Government and one-half by the Bench of Justices, vacancies being filled up as they occur by the authority by whom the original nomination was made.

That the executive duties of the Municipality should be conducted as at present by a Municipal Commissioner to be nominated by Government.

That the Town Council should have absolute control of the finances, including the sanction of the expenditure and the approval of contracts, and that no work or proceeding involving expenditure shall be commenced or undertaken without the knowledge and consent of the Council to be given in writing.

That the Council shall have power to resolve itself into Committees to undertake special branches of administration, the Municipal Commissioner to be ex-officio Member of all such Committees.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st June 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,

of the

FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,

we cannot guarantee to supply

GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY AXE,
LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs., Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s

SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutritive properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PRINTING TYPE.

Messrs. MILLER AND RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 1st April 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, will also value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PORTO (delicate and choice), Rs. 3[illegible].
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 38 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURAÇOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.

BASS'S BEER.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARET,

By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of BORDEAUX,
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, light Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts.	10
Ditto ditto ditto	,,	pts.	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,,	qts.	12
Ditto ditto	,,	pts.	6-8
MARGAUX, good Dinner Wine	,,	qts.	16
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	,,	,,	16
ST. JULIEN	,,	,,	18
SAUTERNE	,,	,,	21
MUSCAT FRONTIGNAN	,,	pts.	16

GERMAN WINES,

By H. and G. HIRSCH, of MAYENCE-ON-THE-RHINE.
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
HOCHHEIMER	per doz.	qts.	26
Ditto	,,	,,	48
MARCOBRUNNER	,,	,,	41
NEROBERGER	,,	,,	[illegible]
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,,	,,	35
RAUENTHALER	,,	,,	34
RUDESHEIMER	,,	,,	26
OPPENHEIMER	,,	,,	21
RIESSLING	,,	,,	15

NOTICES.

THE BYCULLA ICE HOUSE.

MESSRS. TUDOR and Co. beg to intimate to the Residents of Byculla, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Parell, that they have MADE OVER the ICE HOUSE at BYCULLA, nearly opposite the Byculla Hotel, to JEEVANJEE AND Co.

JEEVANJEE AND Co. beg to intimate, with respect to the above, that the Ice vaults will be open from 6-30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and that Ice will be sold at the rate of 1½ anna for One Pound, or 1¼ anna per pound for Two Pounds and upwards. The book system will be continued. Should any Ice remain in the vaults after 6 p.m., it will be available at any hour in cases of sickness.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

RIMMEL'S

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE	0 14	1 0
Ditto Ditto (double size)	1 6	1 10

THE LOVER'S LAMP.

The cheapest and best NIGHT LIGHT, will burn for 18 hours	3 8	4 0

DE LA RUE'S

PLAYING CARDS.

FIGURED MOGULS	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto per dozen	10 0	11 8
FINE HARRY'S	1 4	1 8
Ditto per dozen	14 0	16 0
GOLD MOGULS (Patent Ivory)	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto per dozen	16 0	18 0

BULL AND COMPANY.

JUST RECEIVED, A FINE SELECTION OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,

In Boxes of 100 each, as follows:—

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CAMILLA REIJNAS	10 0	12 0
Ditto REGALIA	12 8	14 0
JULIANA REG CHICAS	13 8	15 0
Ditto TRABUQUILLOS	9 8	11 0
Ditto REIJNAS	9 0	10 8
Ditto WILL O' THE WISP (Regalia)	12 8	14 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto Conchas	12 8	14 0
MUTUAL FRIEND REIJNAS	16 8	18 0
Ditto Ditto GLOBOS	19 0	21 0
COLLEEN BAWN REGALIAS	7 8	9 0
Ditto Ditto REIJNAS	6 0	7 8
HANS BRUTMAN IMPERIOS	8 8	10 0
Ditto Ditto TRABUCOS	9 8	11 0
AMPHION REIJNAS	9 0	10 8
Ditto COUCHAS	10 0	12 0
HAMLET LONDRES	7 8	9 0
Ditto BLANCOS	8 8	10 0
BOHEMIAN REGALIAS	11 8	12 0
Ditto COUCHAS	9 8	11 0

COPE'S CIGARETTO'S.

BOUQUET BRAND, in Boxes of 100	2 8	3 0
Ditto Ditto of 1,000	25 0	30 0

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to notice that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

COPPER[illegible] PRINTIN[illegible] ING, &[illegible] Cards and [illegible] Seals, S[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS—
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 30.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-6*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 31.
JOHANNISBERGER— 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
COGNAC— Rs. 26, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock in wood. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The Purity and Quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalids' Foods)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS.
Sole Agents for
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT
CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES
Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful patterns,
For Individual, Family, or Professional use.

PATENT MEDICINES,
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(The only Importers in the Presidency.)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES;
EYE GLASSES, AND EYE PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS,
AND
POCKET CASES OF INSTRUMENTS,
BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHERS.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS,
By the leading Makers.

Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

- Corrugated Iron.
- Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
- McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
- Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
- Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
- Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
- Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

- Roman Cement in Casks.
- Corrugated Hoop Iron.
- Jim Crows.
- Smiths' English Bellows.
- Canvas.
- Rollers, Skins.
- Bundling Twine.
- Portland Cement.
- Paint Oil, of various sorts
- Wire Netting.
- Fire Engines complete.
- Patent Water Closets.
- Traversing Screw Jack
- Corrugated Iron.
- Belting of sizes.
- Clear Cloth.
- Paper for Mill use.
- Iron Tanks of sizes.
- Fire Bricks.
- Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and lists of Valuable [illegible], Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may [illegible]

[illegible] in all its BRANCHES.—[illegible] in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broad[illegible] [illegible]al Programmes, Cards of all descrip[illegible] [illegible] Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., [illegible] Bookbinding. Estimates for[illegible]

NOTICES.

POONA SEASON.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE, for the POONA SEASON, on reasonable terms. Terms may be ascertained on application.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, a first-class COLLARD and COLLARD full compass GRAND SQUARE PIANO, second-hand, but in thorough repair and perfect order. TO BE SOLD a BARGAIN in consequence of the Owner leaving for England. To be seen at

SOUNDY AND Co.'s
MUSIC SALOONS, HUMMUM STREET.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE,

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PAILS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	23	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother-o'-Pearl Handles		
SALT CELLARS, per pair	5	4
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	55	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.		
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	40
ARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	2	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	
FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.		
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.		

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

Infants may be nurtured, and the Amah entirely dispensed with, by using the

PATENT EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

Sole Agents,
D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO;
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection. Harness Blacking, Liquid and Compo, Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Horse Combs, Horse Clippers, Mane [illegible] Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding [illegible] Coachmen's Waist Belts in [illegible] Patent [illegible] and other requisites in the Saddlery [illegible] Harness [illegible]

Bombay, [illegible] 1871.

BY ROYAL COMMA[illegible]

JOSEPH GI[illegible]

CELEBRATED

STEEL [illegible]

[illegible] by all De[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	685
20,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
15,250	1,000	all	[illegible] p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	[illegible] p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	104½
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
—	£2	13.10.3	do.	Do. Do.	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,1.0
—	£10	29.15.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	153
754	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	950
4,000	1,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,600
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,660
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	965
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	290
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,625
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,109
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,030
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,649
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,375

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,800	225 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,600	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,015
[illegible]	[illegible]	350	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	475
150	12,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	all	25 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,400
200	600	all	60 do.	Do. New	560
500	1,500	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	3,500
350	10,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	10,800
150	2,500	all	300	Fort Press [illegible] Press	1,090
200	3,000	1,800	...	Framjee Press Co.	2,450
200	5,000	6,000	Nil	Imperial Press Co.	1,200
750	5,000	3,000	35 p.s	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	350	35 p.s	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	565
2,025	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,9?0
225	2,000	1,00	Nil	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	820

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	845
50,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	6 p.c.	Mazagon B'ld'g Co.	36
800	2,000	300	21 p.s	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps	Vegas Patent Slip Co.	[illegible]

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
[illegible]	19		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
			East India Bank	1
200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70	May "	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/8d
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-8
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	99¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	[illegible]
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

Gillespie, Captain, 4th Regiment, on duty, from Asseerghur.
Crispin, Captain, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Poona.
Jayakar, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Hooper, Surgeon, 104th Fusiliers, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 27.

Hooper, Surgeon, 104th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Bernard, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Barnard, Captain, 9th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Daubeny, Captain, 100th Regiment, on leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH JUNE.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, June 24.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.

The ship Braunstone, Hughes, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 106 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.
Quorn, 400 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Erminia, 100 bales cotton, E Jugnath.
Sir John Mandeville, 63 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Charles Bal, 20 cases corks, Charles Carter; 16 bales hides, and 5 bales skins, H E Jataker; 52 bales rags, T Soonderjee.
Stornoway, 2,400 bundles coir yarn, T Dewjee.
Mary Stenhouse, 12 bundles horns, S S Mohamed; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Priswerck & Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co; 151 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 60 bales wool, J Hormusjee & Co.
Queen of the Lake, 24 cases gum, D Merwanjee & Co; 6 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Priswerck, & Co.
Princess Alexandria, 8 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Persia (s), 100 bales wool, S Mooljee.
Golconda (s), 5 cases shell lac, Gaddum & Co; 35 bales wool, Vulubdass Jairam, 2 bales wool, Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 211 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy; 85 pieces E teeth, A Fazulle; 220 packages coffee, L R jabally.

FOR HAVRE.

Bride, 600 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 108 bales cotton, J Mooichund; 6 bundles fishmaws, and 11 bundles shark fins, A A Fernandes.
Travancore (s), 115 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 101 bales cotton, E Ebram; 402 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 4	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 1	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	
China	,, 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon at [illegible] every Tuesday at 3-30 [illegible]

[illegible] are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M. [illegible] packet at 3 [illegible] letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna [illegible] ed to the letter in addition to the postage. [illegible] letters are received at the General Post Office [illegible] for posting Overland covers at the several [illegible] at the [illegible] Post Office till [illegible]

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Master—MR. McDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. McDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes	Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class	7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes	10 ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, J. PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription	Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy	0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY for Europe. [illegible] Departure of the Overland Mail.

[illegible]	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GILDER—June 20th, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Gilder, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARTIN—June 20th, at Goona, Central India, the wife of Captain Cunliffe Martin, of a son.

DEATHS.

BURBIDGE—At Mussoorie, Arthur Alfred, fourth son of Mr. J. G. Burbidge, Station Master, Cawnpore, aged 1 year, 7 months and 10 days.

COOPER—May 20th, at Gurkha Factory, Chupra, Mr. Stephen Cooper, Indigo Planter, of consumption, aged 36 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871.

THIRTY years hence, Anglo-Indians will wonder that it was ever possible for Englishmen to exist in this country without having the advantage of direct railway communication between Bombay and Calais—just as it puzzles us now to comprehend what sort of life men lived out here in the old days, when it took six months to get a letter from home, and Indian service meant complete exile from Europe for a full quarter of a century. Mr. W. P. Andrew, the tenacious advocate of the Euphrates Valley Railway, may, after the vote of the House of Commons for a committee to inquire into the feasibility of his scheme, give a sigh of relief to think that he has touched ground at last. When once the House of Commons has begun to discuss any scheme seriously, the schemer ceases to be a mere dreamer, and may hope to attain ere long the supreme bliss of being enrolled in the ranks of those practical [illegible] revered by English society as the pioneers of civilization and the benefactors of the human race. There is hardly any field of railway enterprize still left unexplored by English engineers, and unenriched by English capital, except what can be found in the territories of the Sultan of Turkey; and there have been various signs of late that the current of speculation will soon set in the direction of restoring the ancient fruitfulness of the Turkish provinces, and—to use the fine language in which the *Deccan Herald* describes the miracle Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has worked at Poona—making the Mesopotamian deserts to "bloom and blossom like the rose." The particular line favoured by Mr. Andrew may not be chosen; but we entertain no doubt that a railway through Turkey in Asia will be in progress before ten years are over, and that it will be the precursor of renewed fertility and populousness in regions that were once the garden of the world but are now laid waste and desolate. We bow to the opinion of military critics, that a railway across Asiatic Turkey would not be so good a strategic line for us as the present Overland Route; but we cannot help thinking that any line is a good strategic line which brings England and India closer to one another. After all, the only thing that keeps the English Empire together is our command of the sea; and, with our fleets supreme in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, we should certainly find a railway through Mesopotamia and Syria very useful in helping us to land troops to assist the Turks against a Russian army invading Turkey from the Caucasus.

But the increasing importance of the Persian Gulf route makes it essential that our Government should be extremely watchful not to lose the influence we have gained in the Gulf and over the tribes of the countries which border it. The remarkable activity recently displayed by Turkey ought to excite some uneasiness in our statesmen. Turkey is an excellent ally while she is weak, because our protection of her secures to us political predominance in the East; but it would become an open question whether Russ or Turk ought most to be feared if Turkey, reinvigorated, were really on the point of uniting once more all her provinces in Europe and Asia in one compact and powerful empire. The policy of the present Sultan is certainly much more far-reaching than that of his predecessors; and it promises, if His Imperial Majesty be left to pursue his aims without hindrance, to create a new Eastern Question of a kind that modern statesmen have not dreamt of. It used to be thought one of Lord Palmerston's crotchets, that any course of treatment could possibly make the "sick man" strong and healthy again. But the Turkey of to-day gives signs of vigour and activity that are surprising and not altogether agreeable to the friends who were so tenderly careful of the poor invalid. Not only has the Sultan summarily extinguished the Greek agitation in the islands of the Levant, and asserted his authority over Egypt more effectually than the Porte had been able to do at any time since the rise of Mehemet Ali; but he is extending and consolidating his power by bringing into subjection the independent tribes which have hitherto done as they pleased in Arabia. One expedition has quelled what is called an insurrection, that is to say, it has in fact regained possession of territory which for a long time was only nominally Turkish, in Western Arabia; and another strong force, of whose doings no news has yet reached us, has marched into Nejd to attempt the difficult task of subduing the Wahabees. This latter expedition has created a very uneasy feeling among those merchants who have hitherto been accustomed to regard English influence as paramount in the Gulf.

The fact seems to be that merchants believe the expedition is only nominally directed against Nejd, but in reality, though any such intention is of course disclaimed by the Turks, is destined if successful to eventually envelope the islands of Bahrein and even reach the Muscat State. This alarm in the mercantile community shows very significantly how [illegible] the British presence in the Gulf, by which [illegible] is kept down and trade allowed peaceful [illegible] At first sight an expedition direc[illegible] may not appear to call for [illegible] of merchants. But it ma[illegible] that British or [illegible] trading [illegible] Abbas, on the Persian shore line, but that from Kateef in the Wahabee country (the point it is said that is to be first attacked) through the Bahrein Islands, the numerous ports along the south coast of the Gulf, and so on round Ras-Mussendom into the Oman Gulf and its principal ports of Sohar, Muscat, and Soor, at each and all of these places British Indian merchants are settled and engross so much of the trade as to have almost a monopoly in certain branches. A Turkish expedition, therefore, they feel, is almost sure to stir up the wild tribes amongst whom they do business; and, if these find that another power than the British is abroad, they may not scruple to take advantage of the confusion, and merchants' lives and property would become too insecure to allow of their remaining in the country. Again, merchants at Persian ports, although in no actual danger of a physical nature, would be in a great measure affected were their correspondents in Arabia unable to continue in that country. Take for instance the port of Lingah—the most rising in the Gulf. It has only a moderate local trade, but is the great feeder for all Arab ports, and does a very large carrying trade in native craft. The occupation of the majority of Lingah merchants would be gone were the Arab ports disturbed. It is well known that it is only owing to the manner in which our Political officers look after merchants and their interests on both sides of the Gulf that trade has developed so rapidly as it has done within the past five or six years. Were British influence in any way to become lessened, trade must, it is felt, decline proportionately.

We have deemed it necessary to call attention to this expedition, because in those distant regions, vaguely known as "the Persian Gulf," much mischief may occur unheeded which cannot afterwards be undone. We have shown how largely interested our British and British Indian merchants are in the maintenance of peace in the Gulf regions, and we leave the matter with those whose duty it is to attend to it; but, in concluding, we may remind our readers that these little known places we have been writing about may ere long, when the Persian Gulf is the great highway to England, become as familiar names to us as Aden and Suez. The arduous works of our Political pioneers will then be gratefully thought of—we fear the only reward they are likely to get.

THE lists for the French loan were closed in Bombay yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock; but subscriptions from up-country will be received to-day, on payment of a small premium. The total amount subscribed in the two days exceeds thirty lacs of rupees, the scrip being principally taken by natives. It appears, then, that we were justified in supposing there must still be some money left in Bombay. The applications yesterday were, contrary to expectation, as numerous as on Monday; but this was no doubt owing to the fact of a telegram having been received, stating that a special agency will be opened for paying interest on the loan in London, so that the English banks will be able to lend money on the stock as freely as on any loan brought out on the London Stock Exchange. A good deal of the money subscribed here is really meant for investment, the natives having apparently been attracted by the announcement that interest on the full amount of the capital will be paid from Saturday next, though the last of the instalments of their subscription is not payable before November, 1872. Altogether, the experiment has been a very successful one; and the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir may be congratulated on having achieved a happy ending to its bold venture of opening a new market for the employment of Indian capital.

THE Simla Orphanage will be opened next Saturday, when there will be a grand ceremony.

IT is said that a correspondence is going on between Lord Napier of Magdala and the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay as to the re-employment of Sub-conductor Sharman in the Public Works Department.

THE "Indian Mirror" has heard that in consequence of the unprecedentedly large number of [illegible] into the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, in both the English and Bengalee classes, the anatomical lecture room is not sufficient to afford proper accommodation to the numerous pupils.

MAHARAJA SIR DIGBIJAY SING, K.C.S.I., president of the British Indian Association of Oudh, is expected at Lucknow on the 1st prox. All the talookdars have been invited by the secretary, Mirza Abbas Beg, at the instance of the president, to a general meeting of the Association to be held on that day.

"WE are informed," says the "Bangalore Herald," that "there is no truth in the report that the Volunteers propose to give a return dinner to Colonel Simpson and Captain Anderson, for the very excellent reason that these much respected and popular officers have never given the Volunteers an entertainment of any description, and it is believed have not the slightest intention of ever doing so." Rather a broad hint.

THE designs and estimates for the Wurdah and Wurrora Coal-field Railway have received the preliminary sanction of the Government of India, and the formal sanction of the Secretary of State to the project may be expected shortly. It is probable that actual work will commence next October. This line is fifty miles in length; it will involve the construction of several important works, such as the Wunna, the Potra, and the Ambea river bridges.

WE are glad to learn from a postal notice that on and after the 1st proximo, till further notice, the late fee on all letters for despatch by railway from Bombay only, will be reduced to 2 annas. The time for posting such letters at the General Post Office will also be extended up to half an hour of the starting of the trains, the mails closing generally as at present. The late fee on overland letters will also be reduced to 4 annas. In all cases, the ordinary postage and late fee must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to the cover.

THE public may be interested to know what it cost on a late occasion to fumigate the barracks at Moradabad. "The exact sum," says the "Pioneer," "was Rs. 1,176-13-6! The Military Department refused to pay the bill, and after some wanderings it was sent to the Sanitary Commissioner for 'any remarks he might desire to offer.' This official remarked that he thought 20 bonfires per diem kept continually alight for 39 days was perhaps unnecessarily cautious, and that 146 men per diem to look after the bonfires was perhaps unnecessarily liberal."

THE "Lucknow Times" says—"A grand kite-flying match is being played between representatives of two great dynasties, the *Sufavi* of Iran and the Naishapore of Oudh. Some talookdars, it is said, have joined one of the parties, and in a few days more we are assured all the crack nobility of the city will be ranged on one side or other of the match. The pawnbroker has already been called in requisition to supply funds for this extravagance, and ere the match is played out, many a fortune will have flown, and many a player become a ruined and miserable man for ever. *O! tempora, O! mores.*"

THE London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" gives the following amusing description of an incident in the House of Commons:—

> "During a long speech of Mr. Gladstone's, a gentleman, who was seated in the Speaker's Gallery, began to cry out "hear, hear," in a very loud tone. This is of course contrary to the rules of the House, which are that strangers must on no account make any signs of approval or disapproval of the speeches which are being delivered. The obstreperous stranger in question, however, continued to make so many interruptions that the Sergeant-at-arms went in person to the Speaker's Gallery and told him that he must leave the house at once. To this, however, the lunatic—for, in point of fact, that was what he was—replied by [illegible] the Sergeant-at-arms 'Take me to the [illegible] *without sawdust as the resources of the country may* [illegible] This last economical [illegible] out the sawdust, [illegible] scream with [illegible] offender was [illegible] man in question is a brother of one of the members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, but whether that is really so or not, I do not know."

AT the consecration of St. Xavier's College, Dr. Meurin complained of the intolerance of the Indian press. "It was also the right of the Catholics to be abused and calumniated. Look at the daily papers—the 'Times of India' and the 'Bombay Gazette.'" This charge is taken up by the "Pioneer," which says—"As to the press, we never remember to have seen in the journals of Bombay, or of any other Indian station, a single passage which could be truly described as 'abuse or calumny' on Roman Catholics. The Italian Bishop of Agra lately circulated an order among his clergy, prohibiting them from all communication with Protestant journals, which the press might have been excused for taking as a declaration of war, as it certainly is a manifestation of narrowness and intolerance. The order runs as follows:—'Omnes sacerdotes, proprio vel alieno nomine, aut anonimè sine nostrâ expressâ licentiâ obtentâ, acatholicis Ephemeridibus scribentes, vel ad hoc faciendum sæcularibus personis consilium, auxilium, et favorem præstantes, *ipso facto* suspensionem incurrere volumus'. But the press only shrugged its shoulders." Certainly the priests are more the calumniators than the calumniated.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

LONDON, 26TH JUNE.

Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer has been appointed Governor of Lebuan.

The fortnightly China service of the Messageries Maritimes re-commences in July.

National candidates have been elected for Meath and Westmeath.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 27TH JUNE.

The s. s. Tanjore with the outward Indian mails left here at 1 A.M. to-day for Bombay.

LONDON, 26TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅞d.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

THE following telegram, received from Paris, dated 26th June, was published by us yesterday as an extra edition:—

"The *Journal Officiel* advertises to-day special creation for loan of French Financial Agency in London. Interests payable in London. Permanent rate fr. 25-30."

Owing to this important communication the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte kept the lists open till four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The interest being payable in London is a decided advantage to Anglo-Indian subscribers.

BOMBAY.

A CRICKET MATCH between married and single elevens is to be played at Poona to-morrow.

HIS HIGHNESS RAMCHUNDER ROW APPA SAHIB, the Chief of Jumkhundee, is at present in Bombay.

THE charges of murder against soldiers at Kurrachee will come on for hearing to-day at the Criminal Sessions at ten o'clock.

THE gentlemen summoned on the Special Jury are required to be in attendance at the Sessions Court to-day, on Thursday, and Saturday.

POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks Rs. 10 from Eduljee Dadabhoy, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—We hear that there are several applicants for the acting appointment of Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court.

THE judgment in [illegible] Awabye, argued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill on Wednesday last, will be delivered to-morrow.

SURAT.—Mr. W. H. Newnham, District Judge and Session Judge of Surat, was to proceed to Broach on Monday in order to hold the Criminal Sessions of that place.

THE steamer Parana, from Calicut, &c., arrived at Aden on the 10th, and left on the 12th instant for London. The steamer Nada, from Bombay, left Aden on the 9th instant for Havre, via Suez Canal.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday last Mr. Nunshunker Tooljashunker, first class subordinate magistrate at Unkleshwur, who has lately been transferred to some other place, was presented with an address by the native residents of Unkleshwur.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Thomas Henry Marshall, a seaman of the ship Mahableshwur, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

POLITICAL CRIMINAL CASES IN KATTYWAR.—There being apparently a misconception as to the form of procedure relative to the trial of political criminal cases, Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent of Kattywar, notifies that section 19, chapter III. of the Kattywar Local Procedure Code should invariably be followed.

KAIRA.—A short time ago, says a native paper, a Mussulman named Rehmoo Shumsheer and one Natha Khomjee, residents of Neriad, were charged before the Session Judge of Kaira with the murder of a woman, and, on being convicted, sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was subject to the confirmation by the High Court.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mahomed Ally Ismaeljee, a Borah, was charged with giving a false description of certain goods conveyed from Bombay to Broach by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and thereby attempting to defraud the company. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF A THIEF.—The Drangdra Durbar, in Kattywar, offers a good reward for the apprehension, or for information as will lead to apprehension, of a Murwaree of SaeejSirdar, prugna Juloree, Jodhpoor, who is accused of having at the end of last year absconded with property valued at about Rs. 20,000 belonging to several persons in Kattywar.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday one Gooloo Jumal was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault against the person of Abdool Ruzub Hajee. On Monday morning, as the complainant was walking on the road, prisoner gave him ten or twelve blows and threw him down. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

KATTYWAR.—Consequent upon the resignation of Captain Gordon, Lieutenant Humphrey has been ordered to assume charge of the entire Federal Seebundy and of the civil station of Burda Chowkey, until further orders. During Lieutenant Humphrey's absence, Dr. Hughes will assume charge of the civil station of Burda Chowkey, and will be invested with the criminal powers of a first-class subordinate magistrate.

THE PUNDERPOOR FAIR.—The *Poona Observer* of yesterday says that the pilgrims proceeding to the Punderpoor fair by road and by railway in the previous three days numbered about five thousand persons. The same paper understands that the Maharaja of Gwalior, Jayajee Row Sindey, is expected to arrive in Poona early next week, for the purpose of proceeding to Punderpoor on a pilgrimage.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—Since Saturday last we have had a copious fall of rain, and on Sunday it continued the whole day; yesterday we had no rain, but the clouds were very threatening, especially towards evening. The river Moola Moota has risen very high, which we doubt is owing to the heavy fall of rain on the Ghauts.—*Poona Observer*, June 27.

MR. F. BUXTON AGAIN.—On Monday the City Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Richardson, was engaged in investigating a charge brought against Mr. F. Buxton, by Dr. Arnott, the Superintendent of the City Jail, for breach of jail rules in introducing brandy therein. After recording the statements of some of the witnesses, the case was adjourned until Wednesday.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INSPECTION AT POONA.—On Monday morning His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected Her Majesty's 19th [illegible], and [illegible] Regiments, on the general parade ground in drill order, the Brigade being under the command of Colonel Gostling. The parade ground, it appears, had become very heavy in consequence of the fall of rain on Saturday and Sunday, and few evolutions were gone through in consequence.—*Ibid.*

AN OFFICER PUT UNDER ARREST.—We understand that an officer, second in command of a Native Infantry Regiment, stationed here, was put under arrest by his commanding officer, owing to some correspondence which had passed between them. On the latter calling upon the former to withdraw his letter, he complied, but was still kept in arrest. The Major-General Commanding the Division, however, on hearing of it, released the officer at once. It appears the correspondence took place on a matter of leave of absence. We are told that the whole of the correspondence will be laid before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for his decision. We have also been informed that a certain Major of the Bombay Army, who, it appears, has got himself into a scrape, has been compulsorily ordered to retire from the service.—*Ibid.*

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT SHERWELL.—The *Poona Observer* of yesterday contains the following particulars of the fatal boat accident on the River Neera:—"On Friday morning, at about 8 o'clock, another terrible accident occurred at the River Neera, at Sherwell, and twenty-five persons lost their lives by drowning. The ferry boat was loaded with about fifty persons from the Sattara side, and sunk on reaching the middle of the river. This is attributable to the ferry boat being very heavily laden, and the hemp rope attached to the ferry boat being very loose, thereby causing the boat to sink. About twenty-five men, who knew to swim, saved themselves, and the helpless women and children were drowned. One unfortunate woman tried to save her little child, but the consequence was that she not knowing herself how to swim was drowned. Where the ferry boat sunk the water in the river was about twelve feet deep. We do not know who should be held responsible for this terrible accident, the two calassees who were on the ferry boat saved their lives, the one by holding on to the rope attached to the ferry, and the other by swimming. Some of the dead bodies, we hear, have been found, but many are missing. All the luggage of the passengers was lost."

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship Braunstone, 996 tons, Captain H. Hughes, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 5,462 bales of cotton, 185 cwts. of horns, and 851 cwts. of rapeseed.

THE s. s. Kurrachee, Captain A. Cottier, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Mr. MacLean as a passenger. She had besides twenty-eight deck passengers.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, 2,201 tons, 500 h. p., Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr J Brien, Mr C E Pim, Mr and Mrs Howell and infant, and Mr Welsh.

For Brindisi—Mr G P Forwood, Mr Cooper, Mr E Kranshear, and Surgeon Hooper, 104th Regiment.

For Suez—Mr Windle.

TWO VESSELS IN DANGER AT KENERY.

WE yesterday stated that on the previous afternoon signal guns were heard at Colaba firing from Kenery, indicating that there was a vessel either in, or running into, danger to the southward of that island, on the coast in the neighbourhood of Alibaug. Two marine officers were despatched in No. 2 tug of the Transport Department, having with them in tow the life-boat Prong with the Chinese crew of the Master Attendant's office, to render assistance in case of necessity, but the tug failed to reach Kenery. Mr. Corke, Acting Master Attendant, however, despatched the Chinese crew at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in their boat to Kenery, and they returned in the afternoon with a report to Mr. Corke from the light-house keeper. The report explains that a ship had been running in for the land S. E. by E. from the light-house. A signal was hoisted, and guns fired to warn her off, and after the fifth gun the ship tacked and got out of danger. Another ship got very close to the land about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. Anderson put off in the life-boat stationed at Kenery, but the ship had tacked before he could reach her. The Alibaug life-boat was also out. Whilst Mr. Anderson was returning with the boat a very heavy sea caught her and filled [illegible] through the unshipping of the rudder, and the keel band was washed off.

THE EXTENSIVE CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

AT the Fort Police Court on Monday, Muthooralall Muccoondas and Withuldas Megjee were again charged before the Senior Magistrate of Police, with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 72,000, the moneys of the firm of Navitedas Nurotumdas, who carry on business in Bombay relating to the temple of Shreenathjee. Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitor, conducted the prosecution; the accused persons were unrepresented.

The informant, Josee Ramdas Purmanundas, was recalled, and was further examined. The exhibit A was shown to witness, when he said—This is a book kept by the first prisoner Muthooralall. The entry A was shown to witness, when he said, "I have seen it before." Prisoner Muthooralall showed it to me after the moonim (Heerachund Hemraj) had left Bombay. This was in Jaist vud 12th, corresponding with 14th June, inst. About twelve days before this prisoner Muthooralall had asked me to see him privately. I said, "Where shall I see you." An appointment was made that we should meet that night at the tank on the esplanade, called Nacoda's. We met accordingly, when he put me on oath, and said—"Don't speak of this to anybody. I will take Rs. 42,000 and give you Rs. 30,000. I will debit the moonim with this, and you must give false evidence about it. I have kept the cash-book of the firm unbalanced for two days." I said, "All right." He then left the place. Eleven or twelve days after this the prisoner Muthooralall took me to Mahaluxmee, where he gave me oath, and I took it not to speak about this to anybody, when he said, "I have written to my relative: if he comes, I will give my money or share to him; if he does not come, I will give it to you as well as your share. I shall wait till to-morrow. If he come it will be all right, otherwise you prepare to take another room." On the following day I had an interview with prisoner Muthooralall at his request, when he said to me, "Take a room in the name of one in whom you have full confidence. You will keep the money there till my relative comes. I will then take the money back from you and give to my relative." In consequence of this I went to Withuldas, the second prisoner, when I said to him, "Will you keep money of killadar (Muthuralall, meaning the first prisoner) in your name?" He said, "What will he give me?" I did not answer, but went to Muthooralall, and asked him this question. Muthooralall said, "Two thousand rupees." I went back to prisoner Withuldas and told him this, when he said, "All right." One day before that a room had been hired by me and prisoner Withuldas in his name in Coombarwada or Jamblee Street, near Null Bazaar. The prisoner Muthooralall said that "next night after the promise of the Rs. 2,000 we shall go to keep money." That night I met prisoner Muthooralall by appointment. It was 11 o'clock. We went to prisoner Withuldas. We found him in the aforesaid hired room. Muthooralal took out a bundle, saying it contained notes, and gave it to prisoner Withuldas, who dug a hole in the floor and deposited the bundle there. The bundle was fastened up in cloth, and put into a bag before it was put into the hole. Withuldas closed the hole with earth and plastered it with dung. I and the prisoner Muthooralall then went downstairs, when he gave me Rs. 30,000. I accompanied Mr. Lockley, superintendent of police A division, who searched this room. He found the same bundle as I had seen put in the night before. The bag now shown to me is that which I saw put into the hole.

Heerachund Hemraj said—I am a moonim of the firm of Navitidas Purshotumdas. I know the first defendant Muthooralall. He was the killadar of the firm. I do not know the second defendant. I was lately out of Bombay, having gone to village Shebad, near Oodeypore, to my master Girdharjee Maharaj. I went to this place about four months ago. I returned to Bombay on 7th Jeyst sood (26th May 1871). I stopped in Bombay then about four or five days, when I left this for Burranpore in Khandeish, my native country. I returned here on Saturday, 17th June, inst. When I left for Burranpore I left the cash of the firm in charge of the defendant Muthooralall. His duty was to receive and pay moneys and keep the books. The book shown to me is one purporting to show balances in the treasury. The entry in this book marked (exhibit A) purports to be an entry of a payment to me on 30th May 1871 of Rs. 72,000. This is in the handwriting of first defendant Muthooralall. I did not receive this sum from him, nor did I authorize him to pay this sum to any one else for me, and no one had any authority from me to go to him to receive such a sum. I have seen this entry for the first time to-day in this Court. The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE WITHDRAWN.

MR. PAYNE, of the firm of Jefferson and Payne, solicitors for the prosecution in the great widow marriage case, yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and said that he had been instructed by his client that, in consequence of the opinion expressed by his Worship on the last occasion that the evidence as far as it had gone would not justify a committal; also from the hopelessness of getting better evidence, as well as the interference of mutual friends, who urged the prosecutor not to proceed with the criminal prosecution, he (Mr. Payne) requested his Worship to permit him to withdraw it.

His Worship said that he much regretted that any words of his should have led to the withdrawal of the prosecution, if there were any good grounds for proceeding with it; but he did say on the last occasion that there was not, in his opinion, sufficient evidence adduced up to that time to induce him to commit the defendants for defamation. The evidence might show that a great wrong had been done to the prosecutors, and if that were so, as was the boast of our law that there was no wrong without a remedy, he was sure that they would, under the guidance of their legal advisers, be able to find such a remedy as well as adequate satisfaction. It was not a case which he would interfere to prevent from being withdrawn.

Mr. Cleveland, for the defence, appeared before the magistrate at a later period of the day, and having learned what had passed, withdrew without making any remark.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice disposed of the following short causes:—

ROBERT WILLIAM VON GLEHN VS. SHIMJEE BHARMULL.

Mr. Perogshaw, instructed by Mr. Shamrao [illegible]rang, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The summons had been served on the defendant through the post. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,942, being the deficiency in respect of two consignments of cotton made by the defendant. On the 7th June 1870, defendant shipped two consignments of cotton, one of 39 and another of 61 bales, through Messrs. Bomanjee, Tuche and Co., the Bombay agents, to the plaintiffs. Redrafts were received in respect of both consignments. Defendant was not in Bombay and never sighted the redrafts, but copies were sent to his address. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,942 with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

KESSOWJEE JADHOWJEE AND CO. VS. VUSSONJEE JEWRAJ.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a debt claimed on an adjusted account signed by defendant in the plaintiff's books. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 16,363, with interest and costs.

KESSOWJEE JADHOWJEE VS. GOCULDAS MOHUNJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a suit brought against the defendants on an adjusted account signed by them in the plaintiff's books. The claim was clearly proved, and his Lordship entered a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 7,62[illegible] with interest and costs.

DWARKADAS LULLOOBHOY AND OTHERS VS. CHABILDAS ASANDRAM.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiffs.

This was an action on an account settled and adjusted between the parties to recover Rs. 2,493. A verdict for the amount claimed, with interest and costs, was given in favor of the plaintiffs.

LEO SCHUSTER AND OTHERS VS. SAMERCHUND MOTICHUND.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mayisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Messrs. Bomanjee, Tuche & Co. are the Bombay agents of the plaintiffs. On the 5th July 1870, defendant consigned to plaintiffs 174 bales of cotton through the Bombay agents. There was a loss on the resale of the cotton, and a redraft was received in respect of the consignment. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 8,080, with interest and costs.

FREEMASONRY AMONG THE PARSEES.

IT may perhaps be considered a matter for congratulation that Freemasonry is advancing with rapid strides among the Parsees of Bombay. There are already in existence three Parsee Lodges, two of them working under the Scotch, and one under the English, Constitution; and a fourth Lodge, under the latter Constitution, was inaugurated on Monday evening last at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon.

More than a quarter of a century ago, the first Parsee Lodge, "Rising Star," was established under the Scotch Constitution under very auspicious circumstances, the first Master being the late Wor. Bro. Burnes. From a small beginning, it has risen to the rank of one of the most influential and prosperous Lodges in India, and still continues on the ascendant, numbering at present about fifty members on its list. It has had the honour of having among its Past Masters Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, honorary Depute Provincial Grand Master, and Rt. Wor. Bro. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Substitute Provincial Grand Master. "Rising Star" shone all alone in its glory for many years. About four years ago, the second Parsee Lodge, "Eastern Star," was started under the English Constitution with Wor. Bro. Thomas Diver as its first Master; and he was succeeded by Wor. Bros. Sorabjee Frammurz and Pestonjee Bezonjee respectively in the next two years. It worked on prosperously until the last few months, since which time certain causes have checked its progress. Some of its members, with others, applied for a charter for a new Lodge under the Scotch Constitution, and with a special dispensation from Rt. Wor. Bro. Morland, Provincial Grand Master, started Lodge "Rising Sun" on the 11th January 1871, with Wor. Bro. E. Freeborn as the first Master. There were thus three Parsee Lodges working in Bombay.

The fourth Lodge, with the rather ambitious name of "Cyrus," was inaugurated on Monday evening last in the presence of Rt. Wor. Bro. Percy Leith, Deputy District Grand Master, and a number of other high Masons. Its future success may perhaps be predicted from the fact that an enthusiast in Freemasonry, Wor. Bro. Hussey, District Grand Secretary, is its first Master. It has secured able officers and starts on its career under favourable auspices. Several high European Masons, including the Deputy District Grand Master, have enrolled themselves as its paying members, while the present and past District Grand Masters and others were, at the meeting of Monday, unanimously elected honorary members. A set of bye-laws for the Lodge, proposed at a preliminary meeting held on the 8th inst., were adopted and endorsed by the members. Rt. Wor. Bro. Leith introduced the officers, and they were invested by the Master with the respective badges of their office. The same evening two Parsee gentlemen were admitted to the Light, and two or three Masons were elected as joining members. In an eloquent address during the evening, Wor. Bro. E. Tyrrell Leith descanted on the beauties of Freemasonry, as he had seen them practically illustrated at Lodge meetings in Bombay, where men of different races, high or low, were found more closely associated, in friendship and social intercourse, than anywhere else in the world.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th June, 8-50 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 26th June, 10 P.M.; via Russia, 27th June, 12-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 27th June, 11-5 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera, Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—27TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 26th June, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 52 minutes.

Via Russia, 27th June, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th June, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 26th June, 2-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 30 minutes.

Via Russia, 27th June, 11-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th June, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 39 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 26th to 9 P.M. of the 27th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 24	0 9
,, Calcutta	4 45	0 8
,, Madras	3 [illegible]	0 2

NOTE.—Messages can now be sent to all stations in France.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

AT the High Court, the third Bombay Criminal Sessions commenced yesterday before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.

THEFT FROM A HUMAN DWELLING.—Mungul Hurjee and Gom Hurjee were charged with having, on the 14th April, in a building used as a human dwelling, committed theft of a gold neck ornament and other articles the property of Cullianda Sewjee. The first prisoner, who was also charged with having committed the theft as a servant, pleaded guilty.

The prosecutor said that on the day in question he went to see his wife off to Kattywar, and the prisoners returned with him. Next morning, when he got up at seven o'clock, he found the prisoners had gone. Two days after he [illegible] at his house, and on going to the drawer where he kept his jewels to get a neck ornament he found everything was gone. He gave information to the police, who apprehended the prisoners and recovered the property. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and both were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Rama Pandoo pleaded guilty to stealing from a dwelling house. He said he was sick and had nothing to say as to why he committed the crime. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY BY A JEW.—Abdool [illegible] as Cassum, alias Rubin Abraham was charged with having, on the 24th of April, in a building used as a human dwelling, committed theft of [illegible] ear-ring set with pearls [illegible] property of Jamsetjee Pestonjee, and other articles, [illegible] the servant of the prosecutor, who [illegible] The prisoner [illegible] lived in Cow[illegible] Patel street. One morning Mr. Jamsetjee found [illegible] boxes, which had contained the articles [illegible], empty. The police succeeded in apprehending the prisoner at Alibaug, and most of the property was recovered.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and to receive twenty stripes.

ANOTHER CASE OF HOUSE-BREAKING.—Goolab Peeroo and Girdharee Hanmunta were charged with having committed house breaking and theft in a building used as a human dwelling and stealing several ornaments and sarees. The prisoners were shortly afterwards taken by the police and much of the property recovered.

The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

MORE HOUSE-BREAKING.—Hajee Huzza Mahomed and Basheer Moobaruck, Mahomedans, the one an Arab and the other a Seedee, were charged with having, on the 23rd May, committed house-breaking in order to commit theft in a building used as a human dwelling, of two work boxes, the property of Mrs. Sarah Shellay; and the first prisoner was also charged with causing hurt to Govind Narrayen with a chisel.

The prosecutrix, a good looking young Jewess, said that she lived in the Grant Road. On the night of the robbery her police sepoy heard a noise and awakened her, and she afterwards found that her workboxes had been broken up.

Adjodhee Pursad, the police sepoy, said he was in the service of the prosecutrix, and hearing a noise on the night of the 23rd of May he went to his mistress's bedroom and there saw the two prisoners. The Seedee was holding one of his mistress's work-boxes while the first prisoner was forcing it open with a chisel. He gave an alarm and the mallee came, but he was wounded with the chisel by the Arab, and he thereupon let the Arab go. Witness had a scuffle with the Arab and secured him in the bath-room, and gave him over in charge to the mallee.

Govind Narrayen, the mallee, spoke to having received the Arab in his charge from the watchman, but the Arab struck him on the chest with a chisel and the other prisoner beat him with a stick. The second prisoner escaped as he ran away after striking witness with a stick. There was moonlight through the bath-room door.

The Arab prisoner (to prosecutrix)—What occupation do you follow?

Prosecutrix—You have no business to ask me that. I maintain myself out of my own money.

The Seedee—Was I not your servant, and when I asked you for my wages, did you not beat me and tear my clothes?

Prosecutrix—No; when I discharged him he took hold of my neck, and he tore his clothes himself.

Prisoner—Did you not pay me my wages in the presence of a police constable?

Prosecutrix—Yes.

The charges were conclusively proved against both prisoners, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a *verdict of guilty* against the prisoners upon all the charges.

A previous conviction was proved against the first prisoner, who, on being asked what he had to say, said that he hoped His Lordship would excuse him and would pardon his sin.

This prisoner was then sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive thirty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and the second to five years' imprisonment only.

The Court then rose.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 19th June, to Saturday, 24th June 1871.

	Rs.
Wheel Tax	4,500 [illegible]
House Rate	2,67[illegible]
Police Rate	1,538 [illegible]
Lighting do.	1,38[illegible]
Water do.	11,50[illegible]
Halalcore Cess	1,20[illegible]
Market Fees	6,70[illegible]
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Fees	92[illegible]
Fines and Penalties	4[illegible]
Town Duties	4,3[illegible]
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,800 0 0
Total Rs.	[illegible]

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of May 1871:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
39,300	8,325	Steamer Golconda a	Liverpool.
34,54,200	8,97,440	Jeypore	
12,096	3,024	Steamer Surat b	
22,73,432	5,84,632	Antrim	
25,65,528	6,64,233	Thunderbolt	
29,39,272	7,24,246	Steamer Trent*	
29,31,655	7,93,995	Challenge	
41,552	10,600	Steamer Columbian	
23,53,344	5,94,452	Romania	
25,72,208	6,76,817	Western Belle	
23,65,692	6,35,655	Baron Macauley	
26,49,064	6,69,743	Robert Kerr	
28,54,416	7,20,416	[illegible]	
22,54,392	5,87,465	Steamer Lorn*	
21,49,112	5,03,861	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8,13,341	1,81,350	Steamer Shiraz	
28,12,342	7,34,900	Kirkwood	
26,01,144	6,58,981	Helen Scott	
28,33,600	6,85,844	Steamer Virago	
29,20,540	7,44,165	Hannah Law	
25,49,568	7,22,357	St. Fillans	
29,57,444	7,30,140	Tennyson	
11,05,440	2,94,250	Barque Esk	Falmouth.
23,12,800	5,84,500	Baringa	
8,23,200	1,83,000	Varuna	London.
15,05,708	3,87,061	Tweed	
17,64,000	4,50,000	Barham	
43,904	11,580	Steamer Surat b	Odessa.
58,800	10,500	Do. Columbian	
1,17,600	15,500	Do. Golconda a	Havre.
17,36,560	4,37,050	Varuna	
5,13,600	1,27,250	Steamer Columbian	
21,72,464	5,72,875	Red Cross	
9,74,512	1,90,425	Steamer Nada	
3,92,000	93,000	Do. Sumatra	
19,80,776	5,67,050	City of Pekin	
9,42,592	2,40,160	France	
1,17,600	31,850	Steamer Surat b	Marseilles.
85,092	23,140	Do. Columbian	
11,72,[illegible]	2,98,212	Do. Arabia*	
70,952	17,290	Do. Sumatra	
2,03,956	53,390	Do. Golconda a	Trieste.
7,72,578	2,01,705	Do. Surat, b	
19,600	5,250	Do. Columbian	
10,38,80[illegible]	2,58,956	Do. Apis*	
17,64,000	4,50,800	Do. Berar*	
68,036	19,000	Do. Sumatra	
5,01,760	1,25,450	Do. Apis*	Venice.
1,79,256	46,000	Do. Golconda a	
92,680	24,825	Do. Surat, b	
1,02,704	27,025	Do. Columbian	
1,19,560	31,625	Do. Sumatra	
3,920	1,000	Do. Columbian	[illegible]
26,264	7,035	Baringa	
15,68,000	3,50,000	Oriental	
10,48,[illegible]	2,67,500	Calden c	Antwerp.
1,17,208	31,395	Steamer Golconda a	Genoa.
392	75	Do. Columbian	
1,52,880	36,875	Do. Arabia*	
9,80[illegible]	3,10[illegible]	Do. Australia	Singapore.
4,20,392	1,09,277	Do. Travancore d	Hongkong.
4,82,944	1,25,220	Constance	
15,93,520	4,18,349	Steamer Australia	
5,11,560	1,17,145	New Margaret	
9,55,304	2,40,248	Steamer Sunda	
8,05,34,704	2,06,18,545	Total.	
or Candies 1,02,722[illegible] = 2,05,60[illegible] Bales.			

* Via Suez Canal. Port clearance granted on the— a 25th April 1871. b 15th April 1871. c 19th April 1871. d 26th April 1871.

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SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 24TH JUNE.

TRUTH is oftentimes stranger than fiction, and it not unfrequently happens that when the truth is revealed it excites most unpleasant feelings in the breasts of some. But this, however, is no reason why the delinquencies of public officials or corporations should be hid under a bushel; this is no reason why the peccadilloes of even a Collector sahib should not be brought to the public light of day for criticism and animadversion; this is no reason why the most flagrant cases of "jobbery" should be allowed to nestle themselves under the wings of a high official's protection, and not be published to the world, so that justice may be sought at the hands of even still higher officials. I perceive my last letter anent the Municipality has aroused a regular storm of indignation upon the devoted head of your correspondent, and all, forsooth, because he happened to acquaint the public with plain, unvarnished facts, and thus nip in the bud a most unwarrantable proceeding on the part of the President and his disciples. I further learn that the said letter has been characterised as false from beginning to end. It may perhaps be inaccurate in regard to minor points, such as the particular names the municipal body are pleased to designate particular meetings by; but can the President assert that the proposition to install a favorite in a new appointment, to be created for the occasion, was not his? Can he deny that when he set it forth to the native members of the Commission, telling them his views on the plan of "separating the appointments of secretary and surveyor," as he called the innovation? I repeat, can he deny that they all, with one voice and one accord, shook their heads like so many Solons, and declared meekly and mildly that what the Huzoor said was perfectly rational and met with their cordial approbation? Can he deny that every independent member of the board (I mean every gentleman outside the service) stoutly and resolutely protested against the preposterous notion of inflicting the rate-payers with the services of one whom they absolutely did not require? If he can deny all this, then I shall willingly concede that I have been in the wrong, and shall straightway go and commit myself to his tender mercies, so that condign punishment may be meted out to me. Alas! and alack! Major Dunsterville, that your pet scheme should be on the wane, through an ill-timed public exposure! However, the ratepayers may congratulate themselves that such is the case, and further, that consequent on promotion in office they are likely to lose the invaluable services of your most important auxiliary, Mr. Ashby Ingle, a gentleman who, from his peculiar penchant for upholding whatever the Collector-President advances, is particularly qualified to share in the municipal administration of our fair city. I believe it is in contemplation to present Mr. Ingle with some token in recognition of his long and faithful services in the municipal board.

P. S.—In proof of what I have urged regarding the undue influence exercised by the President in virtue of his position over the native commissioners, I would call your attention to this day's issue of the *Sindian*, from which you will perceive how even a man in the position of Sett Navomull, C.S.I., is "cowed by the frowns of the Collector sahib."

THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the discussion in respect of proposed changes in the constitution of the Municipality, one or two important points have been overlooked. In the first place the present Commissioner had no hand in the framing of the Act with which some people affect to be dissatisfied. If I mistake not, the measure was discussed for four years before it became law; and the general opinion seemed to be that there should be one responsible head who should be answerable to the Bench for all his acts, instead of a number of people who composed the old Board of Conservancy, and afterwards one "full-time" and two "half-time" commissioners. The public and the press were dissatisfied with even three commissioners, and were unanimous in demanding that there should be one gentleman to whom the Justices should look for the proper working of the Act. The salaries of the Commissioner and three other executive officers were fixed by the framers of the Act after due consideration; and I believe the Commissioner does not get one rupee more than he deserves.

Then, again, the receipts and expenditure of a year are fixed by the Justices themselves, based on the Budget brought forward by the Commissioner as required by law. It is unfair, therefore, to that officer to say that he is extravagant in his municipal expenditure after the Justices have once voted "the supplies." It is my firm conviction, after an experience of twenty years in municipal affairs, that the present system is the best suited to Bombay; and that, if the Justices will only discuss the Budget before it is passed, there will be no cry. But to grumble after they have passed the budget is unjust to the executive officers. Mr. Crawford, I believe, courted the present standing Finance Committee; and, if a Town Council be required, let there be one formed from among the Justices themselves, as the resolutions proposed by Mr. Forbes seem to be quite impracticable.

June 27. M. E. G.

POONA SCHOOLS—STATE OF LEARNING.

(*Poona Observer.*)

A WALK through the thoroughfares of the city of Poona, will, no doubt, impress the observant stranger now-a-days with the notion, that among the many changes that must have taken place, since the decline of the Peishwas, both as to the physical aspect of the country and those which are now daily effecting by the hand of man—whether for good, or for evil,—is the great impetus given to the now much-aimed-at, an English education, by the opening of a countless number of schools. Every street, every lane, nay, every alley has its school. The rage for teaching, too, as a profession, runs apace. *All* think themselves qualified to teach. Philosophy, herself, stares aghast at the mania. No less than five private schools have sprung up to our knowledge on speculation, exclusive of those supported by Government besides Missionary schools. Places, where private classes are held, are beyond number. According to a natural law then, one would evidently conclude, that in a mania so unprecedented, a reaction must take place.

But waiving this question aside for the present, it would be a very useful subject for the public at large to ponder upon what is the amount of learning instilled at these schools?

What are the fitness of these native teachers for so important and onerous a calling? And, moreover, a subject of no small consideration, are the manners of these students in particular improved in these schools, on a level with their supposed attainments in the language of civilization? Without any attempt at traducing, we say from personal experience of the last decidedly *not!* And though we deem it dangerous to assert a negative of the rest, yet from what has fallen within our observation, we have ample testimony to assert, as a fact beyond dispute, that the majority of those students, who are annually declared to be matriculated, find it difficult to understand the collegiate prelections of their European instructors; and that we have also known professors justly enraged at the lax system of the annual examinations—drafting youths into the College, who are unable to understand common English! We speak not in the language of exaggeration; let us proceed to the test. We are told that in the absence of speech, *writing* is the only criterion to judge of a man's qualifications. Both these, however, have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. There are, indeed, we admit, a few tolerable exceptions. But all those with whom we had opportunities of personal intercourse, young natives too who had obtained their degrees at College, were unable, we found, when called upon on suitable occasions, to express themselves at any length with sufficient propriety without committing themselves. Elocution here would be a misnomer. Their *delivery* was anything but perfect. Even in the ordinary run of their daily conversation, it is not uncommon to hear big words bombastically wasted on small things, with the practical demonstration that they are painfully ignorant of the familiar phrases of every day life; often awakening in the minds of their English listeners a feeling of the ridiculous, to hear unconsciously elicited from the lips of Collegemen, solecisms, not at all consonant to our notions of those, who, we are told, are critically conversant with Shakspeare, Milton, and Macaulay. But it might be said, that the ability to speak a language does not imply the ability to write it. We admit;—proceed we then to the writing portion. Here, too, we fear ample scope for remarks prevails. Setting collegiate essays aside among which if we have not as yet hit upon—with peace be it said—any fair specimens deserving the name of a College essay, and entitling it to be much spoken of, we will confine ourselves to compositions which are generally considered as of a simpler cast, such as in the shape of petitions, addresses, and letters we had the opportunity of inspecting; and knowing them to have been the emanations of the "educated few" from whom, if we had expected anything at all, we would undoubtedly have expected something readable—at least if not elaborate,—they were productions we are here compelled to say so ill arranged either as to *thought*, or *diction*, that in our humble opinion they were badly required to be replaced on the [illegible] nine cases out of ten to be entirely reproduced. These are not solitary instances. Examples could with facility be afforded; but, it would be foreign to our purpose. The classic appeals to the scholastic few in which academicians so much delight,—the highly wrought diction,—the subtle grace,—the choice classical allusions,—indicating as it were deep and laborious study, yet harmonizing with all that is befitting within the confines of a College wall, these surely we seldom find, and do not expect. But we expect at least what is commonly called plain language, modulated as much as possible to the amenities of practical life. Even this is scarce. When reminded of the shortcomings, we are invariably told that *to them* it is a foreign language;—it is a difficult one; and that it is not an easy task to grasp the various idiomatic and grammatical intricacies of the English tongue. We readily admit this. And so much the more is that native to be held up to our admiration who overcomes these difficulties! From what has been already said we come not to any remote conclusion that the present system of school teaching is defective. Native youths have not only to learn a great deal of what is right, but to unlearn a great deal of what is wrong. A twofold difficulty attaches to their task. Our earliest impressions are, it is said, the strongest. The very first accents uttered to them in English, are generally uttered to them by men, who are unable to pronounce the language with precision. Grammar, and composition, are greatly neglected. Elocution is never heard of. Manners are out of the question. Most of these private schools, we are told, are modelled upon the public. Let us take the "Poona High School" for our standard. Here, too, where there is only one European head teacher, we say it, without meaning any disparagement to him, that his influence is confined to a very small circle. Otherwise the same disadvantages prevail. It cannot be expected to have an English teacher to every class, but it is quite possible, judging by the immense sums which are annually spent by Government for the purposes of education, to increase the staff of such competent teachers at every High School, to whom the English language is vernacular.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 27th June, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·85.

CANNANORE, 27th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·960, rainfall 1 inch 47 cents.

VINGORLA, 27th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 82, rainfall 18 cents.

MANGALORE, 27th June, 12 NOON.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79, rainfall 1 inch 85 cents.

TUTICORIN, 27th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·782.

STRANGE DOINGS IN SIND.

(*Sindian*, June 24.)

WE had occasion, not long since, to draw attention to the anomalous position in which the Judicial Commissioner in Sind found himself placed, by the systematic course of officious interference pursued towards him by the Commissioner of the province. The collision into which the two officials were thus frequently brought, had the natural effect of disturbing the symmetrical working of the two great branches of the administration over which they respectively presided; the results of all such disagreements and differences were plainly evidenced in the unseemly paper altercations which took place between them, the denouement of which was the exit of Mr. Pinhey from a stage on which he might have played a useful part. Now, the reflections to which all such unpleasant facts give rise, are simply these, that in an outlying province, like Sind especially, the concentration of arbitrary powers in one personage, and he a military one, ought to be studiously avoided. Under any circumstances, the anomaly ought never to be tolerated for a moment of the highest judicial functionary in a place being made to play second fiddle to the head of its Government, who, in the very nature of things, cannot reasonably be expected to interfere with what he knows nothing about. The two offices of Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner, in a Non-Regulation Province, should be kept widely distinct, and the incumbents be made equally amenable to the control of the Bombay Government only, each in his individual sphere being irresponsible to any other authority. Had such arrangements been in existence we should have been spared the humiliation of knowing that proceedings like the following could possibly have taken place even in Sind. They afford a painful commentary on the centralization scheme as realized in miniature in this province.

Section XX[illegible] of the Code of Criminal Procedure distinctly states, that, where otherwise expressly provided by the Act, every offence shall be enquired into, and determined, in the district in which the offence was committed. Now, it is very well known to every one who has the slightest inkling of Sind, that the Thurr and Parkur district is altogether a different one from Hydrabad. The only magistrates in the former are Major Tyrwhitt and Lieutenant Mayhew. These two officers, especially the first named, passed, we believe, the greater portion of last year at Hydrabad, where Major Tyrwhitt has a private bungalow of his own. Under the section quoted above of the Criminal Procedure Code, all offences had, done, or committed in the Thurr and Parkur district, must be tried in that district; but if the magistrates were in Hydrabad they could not, of course, be in Thurr and Parkur as well, unless they are possessed of some of the magical attributes ascribed to a species of the Boyle Roach genus! The consequence was that, in obedience to the dicta of Major Tyrwhitt, offences committed in Thurr and Parkur were tried by him in his private bungalow in Hydrabad! Some of these instances of irregularity came under the cognizance of Mr. Pinhey, in his capacity as Judge of the Suddur Court, and he did not hesitate in quashing the trials, as being informal and illegal, and in direct opposition to the Criminal Procedure Code. Major Tyrwhitt reported Mr. Pinhey to the Commissioner in Sind; the Commissioner, as may naturally have been expected, remonstrated, not with Major Tyrwhitt, as he ought unquestionably to have done, and as he no doubt would have done, had he been other than a military man, but with Mr. Pinhey, and actually asked that gentleman to allow of Major Tyrwhitt setting rules and laws at defiance, and trying cases at Hydrabad. Mr. Pinhey, true to his characteristic independence and uprightness, firmly declined to accede to the wishes of the Commissioner in Sind, and to permit of a wilful departure from the prescribed course of legal procedure; the Commissioner, thereupon, cut the knot, and, under the authority vested in him of distributing the several districts, notified in his official Gazette that Major Tyrwhitt's bungalow in Hydrabad was to be treated as, and considered part and parcel of, the district of Thurr and Parkur! Pillars were placed around the bungalow, and an official proclamation was made to the effect, that the ground within those pillars was to be looked upon as a portion of the Thurr and Parkur district! Could the force of impudence further go? The effect of such an unprecedented ruling will unquestionably be that it will furnish a precedent for such and similar flagrant violations of the law on the part of other officials vested with magisterial powers who may evince an inordinate predilection for galavanting about, and squatting in places where they may happen to have fuller scope afforded them for the enjoyment of their *otium cum dignitate*. It is rendered evident that Major Tyrwhitt can now, under the auspices of the Commissioner in Sind, snap his fingers at all laws whatever, and render them entirely subservient to his own whims and caprices; any case from the Thurr and Parkur district, if tried, in future, within the bungalow of Major Tyrwhitt at Hyderabad, will be supposed to have been tried in the Thurr and Parkur district, and sections 26 of the Criminal Procedure Code will thus be violated, not only in the letter, but in the spirit also. The object of the section is mainly to secure facilities to the public in the way of the administration of laws; that object will be effectually frustrated in the Thur and Parkur district, at all events.

Is it necessary for us to offer any comments on the facts above detailed, or do they not speak for themselves?

We may as well mention that, during the paper war between the Commissioner in Sind and Mr. Pinhey on the subject of Major Tyrwhitt's highly irregular proceedings and glaring violation of the laws he was bound to conform to, the Commissioner in Sind very kindly informed Mr. Pinhey, in so many words, that Major Tyrwhitt was the veritable Grand Turk in the district to which he is appointed, and that Mr. Pinhey should interfere as little as possible with a man who is nothing more nor less than the monarch of all he surveys there; that interference with the sentences passed by Major Tyrwhitt, on offenders brought before him, would be equivalent to telling the Thurr and Parkur people that he was a mere nonentity; that it was necessary to uphold and maintain intact Major Tyrwhitt's authority in the district in question, and which the Commissioner was of opinion could not be done, if the decisions of that officer were reversed, or modified in appeal by the Suddur Court. *Credat Judæus!* Mr. Pinhey gave the Commissioner in Sind distinctly to understand that his, Mr. Pinhey's interference with Major Tyrwhitt's sentences was a judicial act, and that he would allow of no one to influence him by letter, or any other means in the exercise of his judicial functions, and that if the Commissioner in Sind thought that Major Tyrwhitt's acts should not be interfered with, he ought to instruct the Government pleader to support those acts.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

IMPORTANT ARGUMENT ON THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

AT the High Court on Thursday last, an argument of considerable interest on the scope and construction of various provisions of the Municipal Act was conducted before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, in connection with an injunction against Mr. A. T. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, applied for by Chubildas Lulloobhoy.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the applicant. Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, for the Municipal Commissioner.

In yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* we published the affidavits and the preliminary arguments of counsel. The remainder of our report is given below:—

Mr. Green next read other affidavits, which he said were the affidavits of the maistree and workmen belonging to the Bhunsalee caste, to which the plaintiff also belonged. The learned counsel proceeded to say that the superintendent of police, in his affidavit, stated most distinctly that the surveillance of the police, as far as he was concerned, had been removed since the middle of May last. He (Mr. Green) contended, whether the defendant had put a wrong construction upon the Act or not, that this was not a case for an injunction, but for damages. He contended that this was not a case where a Court granted an interlocutory injunction, because it was one where ample damages could be obtained. This was not one of those cases where a court interfered because the damage was irremediable. The damages could be settled at the hearing of the suit; and if the plaintiff showed that he had a right to rebuild and was entitled to the rents and profits, then he could recover damages. What that damage was, it certainly could not be much, for, on his own shewing, it was the loss of the rent of six shops only. This was not a case for an injunction, but for damages.

The Judge—Do I understand you to say that the Municipal Commissioner is not justified under the Act?

Mr. Green—No, my Lord. I am only assuming their case to be true. It is not removing the soil or cutting down trees.

The Judge asked if Mr. Green contended that the Municipal Commissioner was not to be restrained from the illegal exercise of his powers—a great functionary like that. He was invested with extensive powers, and the Court was bound to see that he did not exceed the limits. It might otherwise lead the public to believe that the Municipal Commissioner was allowed to exercise his functions as he liked, and that the Court would not interfere. It would not do, his Lordship remarked, to lay down such a general proposition. It seemed to him to be against the whole current of authority to say that this was a mere question of damages. His Lordship asked if Mr. Green had any case upon it.

Mr. Green cited the case of the Cambridge Gas Consumers' Company (4 L. R., Chancery, p. 71), and a case therein cited the Attorney General v. The Sheffield Gas Consumers' Company. These cases showed that the Courts interfered where the injury was irremediable or continuous.

The Judge remarked that a Court might interfere for other reasons at its discretion.

Mr. Green—I don't know there are any principles on which Courts grant injunctions except on principles which guide the Court of Chancery.

The Judge—I don't think the Court is bound entirely by the practice of the Court of Chancery; but has to use its own discretion.

Mr. Green—Here the application is to restrain policemen from committing an illegal assault or abetment of a trespass.

The Judge—As I understand, then, the Municipal Commissioner makes use of the police to restrain the man from rebuilding and prevent him from exercising what he believes to be his rights.

Mr. Green—The trespass has ceased, and it is now a mere matter of fear. The superintendent swears expressly that there is now no surveillance.

The learned counsel here referred to Yule, and the case of the North Union Railway Company v. The Bolton and Preston Railway Company (3 B. C., p. 345).

The Judge—Supposing that the dwelling-house you occupy was burnt down, and you were very anxious to rebuild it before the rains, and if the Municipal Commissioner were to prevent you by his policemen, would you not think it an irreparable injury?

Mr. Green—It would not be "irreparable."

The Judge—The injury is of such a serious character that it would not do to give compensation for it several months afterwards. It is very unpleasant.

Mr. Green—That is not where a Court interferes.

The Judge said this was a very different case from that of the Gas Company, who were acting in a manner to create a nuisance. Assuming that the Municipal Commissioner restrained the plaintiff from rebuilding, and that he exercised powers which he had no authority to assume, would it be a case for the Court to interfere?

Mr. Green—The original wrong was said to be that the Municipal Commissioner did not give permission to rebuild.

The Judge said the question before him was whether the Municipal Commissioner had been exercising his powers to restrain this man from rebuilding; and his Lordship should have expected the Collector to have been made co-defendant. There were many other matters, but this was the important question.

Mr. Green—Section 106 empowered the Municipal Commissioner to do what he has done. It says: "The Commissioner, with the sanction of the Justices and of Government, may lay out and make new streets, and may build and construct bridges and tunnels; and may turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up any public street, and may widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any such street, making due compensation from the municipal fund to the owners and occupiers of any land, houses, or buildings which may be required for any such purposes."

The Judge—Section 109 shows that it is to be done through the Governor in Council.

Mr. Green—The Governor in Council has twice declared it as required for public purposes.

Mr. Anstey—And retracted it.

Mr. Green—It was retracted by Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford is not the Government.

Mr. Anstey—He is.

The Judge—The defendant in 1869 expressly says that it is not required for a public purpose.

Mr. Green referred to the correspondence to show that the Municipal Commissioner retracted his permission, because directly it is known that certain ground is required for a public purpose, persons raise buildings with a view to enhance compensation; and Mr. Crawford very properly declined to do what in effect would have been to burden the public funds with the cost of the building.

The Judge—But he says that he proceeded under section 131.

Mr. Green (reading section 131)—He was justified in saying so. It empowered him to "set back" so far as to leave nothing remaining.

The Judge—Don't you think that must be read with section 185? He should have given plaintiff notice that he required it to be set back. Section 161 says—"If the Commissioner fail to signify, in writing, his approval or disapproval of the levels and particulars shown on such plan as aforesaid, and to fix other levels and give other directions within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build the house therein referred to, according to the levels and particulars shown in such plan, provided that such building be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

Mr. Green said the Municipal Commissioner certainly gave other directions. The plaintiff was not empowered to rebuild by section 161; and the Commissioner was authorised to prevent the rebuilding. He did a thing that was beneficial to the plaintiff; and section 225 empowered the Police Commissioner to obey the Municipal Commissioner. It was also in the interest of the public, for there is always a practise to run up demands for compensation in respect of improvements. On these grounds, and on the construction of the Act, the learned counsel submitted—1. That the Municipal Commissioner had authority to do what he had done; if not, then, 2. That adequate damages might be obtained at the hearing of the suit; and, 3. That there was no evidence of an intention to continue the injury or to resume possession.

Mr. Anstey said he appeared in support of the rule against which his learned friend had just shown cause; and it would be convenient to him, for evident reasons, to deal first with the third ground mentioned by his friend. When an act had once been done, although it was retracted, and although there was no positive expression of an intention to repeat it, the apprehensions which existed in the mind of the sufferer were sufficient to justify the application for, and to entitle him to demand, redress. The learned counsel here read from Mr. Kerr's work on Injunctions, ch. 15, agreeing with his Lordship that we have no such distinction here as common law rights and rights in equity. It had been held that the mere prospect or apprehension of injury was not sufficient; but if a person gave notice of his intention to do an act or to infringe the rights of another, that was sufficient ground for a Court to interfere. As to continuous intention, he said what had been done might be done over again. The learned counsel, in support of his argument, referred to the cases of Inchbald v. Robinson and the same v. Barrington before Vice-Chancellor Baring (17 W. R., p. 272). Now, what was done in this case? In the first place, the Municipal Commissioner takes the help of the police to prevent the workmen from rebuilding, and keeps the police there until the approach of the dreaded "pauee-brsat" (monsoon), when he withdraws. The police surveillance, even from a distance, is such that if tiles are turned in the part of the chawl which is occupied, the police resent even the turning of tiles. The defendant himself said he knew he or the Government (and Mr. Anstey had no doubt Mr. Crawford is the Government; he owns being accountable to nobody, he is not responsible to or under the control of the Justices; for, if he is, the Bench is also the Government; and they all are the Government,) must enquire into the tenure title of the plaintiff to the property. There was a *bonâ fide* question raised in the first para. of the defendant's affidavit, and that was the Foras question. Now, if this important fact had been concealed from his Lordship's eyes, the injunction obtained would have been dissolved: consequently, it became necessary to have everything on the record. Here was admittedly a matter to be litigated between Government and the plaintiff. His Lordship was asked to observe that the question was the question of compensation payable to plaintiff in the event of Government taking his land for a public purpose. The defendant, on his side, said if anything is done, of course plaintiff would get compensation. If ever they did it, then the first question would be what is the value of the plaintiff's property? His learned friend had revealed what he (Mr. Anstey), in his overflowing charity, concealed and did not give out. His learned friend had given out that the Government would allow the building to fall to pieces and to be reduced to ashes for the purpose of having the two suits, that of the plaintiff and that which Government intended to file against him, tried together. This, his learned friend said on the part of Government, was to be done in the public interest; that it was in the public interest that plaintiff was prevented from rebuilding, because when the land was eventually taken by Government for a public purpose, the compensation to be given to plaintiff would be so much more. If his learned friend was right, then there were monsters in the world who made up cases against Government and demanded fabulous prices for their properties. His learned friend had thus given out that it was in the contemplation of Government to keep the plaintiff's building in ruin as it was, until the time for hearing both these suits. Now, said Mr. Anstey, what his client wanted to do was nothing more than a substantial renovation and restoration of his building. With regard to the authorities, the learned gentleman cited Gale on Easements, pp. 430—432; and on that subject, referred also to the cases collected by Mr. Kerr, and the case of the Queen v. The Lord Mayor of London (L. R., 2 Q. B., p. 292,) broadly stating their principles in their bearing upon the present case. The learned counsel then turned to the Bombay Municipal Act, remarking that, in keeping with the clumsy way in which it had been drawn up, an important provision was found interpolated at the end of section 173, namely, that in all cases when land was required for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, the purpose must be stated. The learned counsel next commented upon sections 109, 157, and 158 of Act II. of 1865. Now, Mr. Crawford either did or did not want plaintiff's land for a public purpose. If he did, he was bound to have proceeded under the formalities prescribed in the Act; and the learned counsel hoped that the first of these formalities had not escaped his Lordship's attention. Before Mr. Crawford was authorised to send for the superintendent of police, James Brown, and levy a war upon the biggaries and maistrees, he was bound to have gone through the formalities of the Act. And if ever a case had arisen calling for enquiry, it was this: for the public had been led to suppose, from the conduct of Government after Government and Municipality after Municipality, that they had been rightly or wrongly laying their hands upon private land. Describing the steps taken by the defendant, by the Collector, and by Government to get possession of the land in this case for a public purpose, the learned counsel asked if, under those circumstances, it could be said there had not been an abuse of power and a fence so as to guard off the impression of a misuse of power. If his Lordship granted the application, it would be only to restrain the policemen from continuing an assault—that was what his friend said. That was an important admission; there was an assault or trespass, and all that he could say in satisfaction to the aggrieved party was, that it was stopped. The plaintiff and his counsel drew certain deductions, and his learned friend, on behalf of his client the Municipal Commissioner, drew certain other deductions, and they all came to the same conclusion, that what had been done once might be done again, and that unless it was restrained, the probability that it would be done again was stronger than the probability that it would not. It was not in the power of the Municipal Commissioner that any building which offended his eye, must be abated like a nuisance. The plaintiff, in his affidavit, distinctly stated that the excuse was unfounded, because he was building on the line of the old building. If he was wrong in this, what could be easier for Mr. Crawford, who had ventured to contradict him in some points, than to have contradicted him here? But he had not ventured or condescended to contradict him in this point, that he has built on his line. That was the first condition. Then came the second condition that he must give full compensation before that; and then came the third condition (section 159) which Mr. Crawford had to satisfy and which he failed to do before exercising any of those powers, that within fourteen days he failed to signify his disapproval of the proposed levels and fix other levels in lieu thereof.

The Judge—He did so within fourteen days.

Mr. Anstey denied that he did, and proceeded to say that altogether there was nothing in the case which should incline his Lordship to suppose that plaintiff had been doing anything (by his correspondence with the Deputy Executive Engineer) to embarrass the Government or its representative, the Commissioner. What he sought to do was to derive rent from his property for showing what its real value was, should the land be eventually required for a public purpose; and if the land was not required for a public purpose, and the fiction of a public purpose was abandoned, that he might apply to the Collector in order to convert his uncertain tenure of the land into a certain and perpetual tenure. It was a wooden building, the shops were also made of wooden materials, and if the suit with which Government threatened plaintiff was brought, there was nothing in the building which could not be easily removed. The plaintiff was entitled to his superficial building; then why should the dilapidations be allowed to continue? The deterioration would increase every day, and by the time the suit came on for hearing there would be no superficies left. It was to prevent such deterioration that the plaintiff asked to rebuild his premises. His Lordship, Mr. Anstey said, had remarked properly that even if this application was granted, the matters in dispute would have to be determined at the hearing of the suit. The learned counsel did not now ask the Court to determine the damages: he asked the rule to be granted *ad interim*. His learned friend had dwelt upon the word "irreparable;" but it was not used in a case like this in the sense of physically irreparable. It was not used (Mr. Kerr's book, p. 199,) in the only sense that the injury was a grievous one and not reparable by damages at law. It was impossible to predict, or even to imagine, to what limit the vexation and annoyance to the plaintiff might be carried. The powers of the defendant were unbounded. He had at his command the whole body of the European police; and the European superintendents under him had the whole body of the native police at their command. The exigencies of the public peace ought to be looked to. There was the Government disputing his right to the land, and there was the Commissioner disputing his possession and his right to make improvements. That was the position of the plaintiff. The police had, therefore, every encouragement to do that which they were bidden to do. There was the notice still hanging over the plaintiff's head that, after the rains had ceased, the interference with his rights would recommence. If Mr. Crawford's case was a just one, and he had instructed the learned counsel who appeared for him that it was, why at the first opportunity he would recommence the annoyance to his (Mr. Anstey's) client. It would be as well that his Lordship should now interpose and restrain him from annoying the plaintiff. He would then say—"I would, if I could, go to the plaintiff's house and remove his tiles and tarpaulins, but that Sir Charles Sargent has prohibited me by an injunction from doing so," &c. Mr. Crawford would then be in the condition of Winkle in *Pickwick*, and that was the position to which he (Mr. Anstey) should be glad to reduce the Municipal Commissioner, and then let him go. Adverting to the plaintiff's affidavit in reply, the learned counsel said the plaintiff therein states that "As the defendant had never signified his disapproval of the levels and particulars shown in my plan, and had not fixed other levels and given other directions, I was advised that I was entitled to proceed to rebuild." Again, that "I am informed and believe that the Government, at the instance of the defendant, has filed some suit against me in respect of the said land." There was a passage, likewise, in the maistree's affidavit which his learned friend did not read—"Whilst I was engaged on my work, he (Mr. Brown) came and went away; but he came back rushing; and some of the policemen pushed me; and Mr. Brown gave orders and left." The learned counsel read the passage in the maistree's affidavit, because he was entitled to be heard.

The Judge—That would be a question when the case is heard for the assessment of damages.

Mr. Anstey, assenting, said he read it also for the purpose of showing the fear in which the plaintiff and his men stood. If Mr. Brown pushed the men and used threats, spoken or implied, and if he meant to say that that was not force and violence, then he (Mr. Anstey) might say it was true they were not agreed as to their terminology. It was just the same with the London policeman who went and knocked down a person in the street with a stick, and at the hearing of the case next day admitted what he had done, but said—"It would not have killed a fly." There was a difference of opinion between plaintiff, Superintendent Brown, and the Municipal Commissioner; and the latter two understood the English law in a sense different from that in which his Lordship understood it. It was, therefore, in very mercy to the plaintiff that Mr. Crawford should be restrained, and the learned counsel asked his Lordship to restrain him from preventing his client from preserving his rights.

The Judge said he had some difficulty as to the right to an injunction when there was only an apprehension, and he thought there must be something more than mere apprehension. His Lordship said he would consider his judgment.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case on Saturday.—After referring at length to the plaint and the affidavits, his Lordship said the Commissioner's justification for what he had done was based entirely on the powers which he considered were given to him by the Municipal Act, more especially by sections 131 and 160 of that Act, and therefore it would be necessary, in order to determine whether the act of the defendant was lawful or not, to refer particularly to the sections of the Act. Before doing so, his Lordship said he would notice an objection taken by Mr. Green to the effect that, assuming the facts as stated by the plaintiff, the act complained of was nothing more than a simple case of trespass, and that as the damage was not irreparable an injunction could not be granted. His Lordship proceeded to say that there was no such limitation where the question was one between individuals and public companies and functionaries, and after referring to Kerr on Injunctions, p. 295, and the case of Frewin v. Lewis, 4 Myl. and Cr., 254, said if the plaintiff could establish that the Commissioner was at that moment committing an act contrary to the powers given to him by the Act, or in excess of the powers given to him by the Act, it would be his (the Judge's) duty to grant the injunction prayed for, and therefore he proceeded to consider in detail the powers given to the Commissioner by the Act. His Lordship referred at length to different sections of the Act, pointing out that power was given to the Commissioner to purchase land for the improvement of the town; that if an amicable arrangement could be come to between the parties there was an end to it; but that if the Commissioner could not arrange the matter amicably he was obliged by section 109 to apply to the Governor in Council, and the Governor in Council might then declare the land to be required for a public purpose in the manner prescribed in Act VI. of 1857, which provides for the manner of taking lands for public purposes. Next referring to section 131 which gives the Municipal Commissioner power to require a house when being rebuilt to be set back or forward, his Lordship said the question was, How was the power given in that section to be exercised? Now, the buildings in question were new buildings, and sections 158 to 161 expressly provide for the course to be pursued both by owner and Commissioner in that case. The Commissioner might then take objection to the rebuilding of the house on the old site, and intimate that he required the house to be set back or forward in accordance with the general power given in section 131. Section 159 expressly contemplates this being done, but it would be a most unreasonable construction of the Act to suppose that the Commissioner having omitted to express any objection within the fourteen days mentioned in section 159, the owner might, notwithstanding the very strong words of section 161, be liable to have his house pulled down at any moment before completion. It appeared to him perfectly plain that the power to require the house to be set back was to be exercised at the time when the person gave the notice of his intention to rebuild, and that it could not be exercised afterwards contrary to the wish of the owner. Now, applying these sections to what occurred, and there was no difference between the parties as to what occurred, they found that the plaintiff did give notice to the defendant in November, but as it was not properly stamped, the notice was returned to him, and he then resubmitted his notice on 30th November, and within fourteen days, on 12th December, the Commissioner sent a letter to the plaintiff, in which he refused his permission to the house being built, as the ground was required for public purposes. But the Commissioner had no power to give such a notice to the owner; the only course for him to pursue was that pointed out in the Act, of referring the matter to the Government, when the Government could have taken the course prescribed by the Act. The Commissioner's letter was therefore not a notice which in any way could prevent or restrain the plaintiff from proceeding to build. That being so, the result was that the plaintiff found himself in a position to act according to the power given to a person to whom no approval or disapproval had been signified, namely, to proceed at once to build. It is true there was a subsequent notice given on 21st March, but being after the 14 days, could not prevent the plaintiff from building, unless it could be held that section 131 was one which could be exercised at any time whatever, and that he had decided could not be done. Now, there could be no doubt upon the affidavits that the police did compel the plaintiff to desist from proceeding with the building; and if that state of things had existed up to the time when this injunction was applied for, he could not but think that it would be the duty of the Court to restrain the Municipal Commissioner from continuing the acts in question. The Municipal Commissioner had stated that what he did do, he did according to his view of the Act, and there was not the slightest reason to suppose that he was actuated by any other motive whatever. But that did not affect the question before the Court, for whatever the motive, it would be the duty of the Court to restrain the Commissioner if his act exceeded his powers. It appears, however, that in the middle of May the police withdrew altogether from the building, and that since that time there had been no interference whatever except what the plaintiff calls surveillance. The Municipal Commissioner has his duties to perform, and must in the performance of these duties exercise a surveillance; but from the time that the police withdrew from the premises the unlawful exercise of power ceased; and the question therefore which arose was whether the plaintiff could have any reasonable apprehension that these unlawful acts would be resumed before the cause came on for hearing. He thought he could not. Moreover, the Commissioner had many duties to perform, which would justify his entering the premises, and in a doubtful question of injunction the Court always looked at the convenience on the one side and the other; and therefore on both those grounds, he was of opinion that the rule *nisi* must be discharged. He considered, however, that under the circumstances the rule must be discharged without costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. F. G. MACLEAN, the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Telegraph office here, will leave by steamer this morning for Bombay, *en route* to Ceylon, to which place he stands appointed in a similar capacity in the Telegraph Department there.—*Sindian*, June 24.

WE learn from Dehra Ismail Khan that the line of telegraph to Bunnoo is near completion. That the establishment to work it has not arrived there as yet. There is a difference of opinion, apparently, as to whether the staff should be sent from Sind or the Punjaub.—*Ibid.*

PEONS AFRAID OF BEING KIDNAPPED.—The peons of the Government Telegraph Department, we believe, intend petitioning their immediate superior to be relieved of night work, as they are in danger of being kidnapped. The men are under the impression, it would appear, that Government is in want of emigrants for the Mauritius, to recruit the labour market there, and that people roam about at nights to entrap the unwary into their snares!—*Ibid.*

AN ARTFUL DODGER.—A ludicrous incident occurred the other day at Hyderabad. The trappings on a horse on which a young native lad happened to be riding fell off, and he desired a bystander to pick them up. The bystander requested the lad to dismount when he would rearrange the trappings. The lad, not suspecting the designs of the man, did as he was requested; the bystander mounted, got the horse into a gallop, and then rode away, leaving the disconsolate boy to cry as lustily as he could for help!—*Ibid.*

A NATIVE EXCUSE.—Head Constable Yacoob, of the main guard in the City, laid information to the effect that the Moonshee of the Guard, named Muwlaidiana, had disappeared since the 18th May, and that he had been arrested on the 10th instant. The Moonshee was sent up to the City Magistrate on the 22nd idem, and, on being called upon to account for his absence, stated that a fit of giddiness had overcome him, and that in a state of unconsciousness he had proceeded to Sonmeanee, whence he returned the other day. As the man had suffered sufficient punishment by the loss of his appointment, the magistrate fined him Rs. 15, which were paid.—*Ibid.*

TELEGRAPH MESSAGE RECEIPTS.—The native merchants complain of the tiresome delays to which they are compelled to submit, by the system at present pursued of furnishing receipts for telegraph messages presented for transmission. The delays extend frequently over a quarter of an hour, which, to men in business, is so much valuable time thrown away. To obviate the inconvenience complained of, there should, we think, be certain set numbers for the receipts, which numbers could be affixed to the messages, independently of the numbers they bear. The delays incurred in the obliterating process are also tedious, and could be avoided by punching the Queen's heads, instead of obliterating them. We would commend these suggestions to the notice of the Superintendent here, with the view to his bringing them under the consideration of the Director of Traffic.—*Ibid.*

THE HEAT AT LAHORE.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday this week, the heat of the weather was something extraordinary: many deaths occurred from heat apoplexy. On Wednesday a hot wind aggravated the miseries of the previous days, until existence became a burden. On Thursday a little breeze sprang up, and the air became filled with dust, but the temperature fell from 100° to about 96°. To-day is comparatively cool, the glass in the morning standing at 90° or 92°.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 23.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."—The Shah Ghazee, from latest accounts, had at his disposal at Beyla a force of 1,300 men, comprising cavalry and infantry. Orders were issued to Shukhur Khan, the commandant, and to Lalla Mungneeram, the fouzdar, to hold 800 men in readiness, and to proceed with them on an expedition against Ali Khan Jamote, who was at Kunrach, a hill district, some 20 or 24 miles distant. Lalla Mungneeram had, it appears, solemnly sworn to take Ali Khan Jamote either dead or alive. On this chieftain gaining tidings of what was on the move, he fled with some five or six hundred followers to the hill fastnesses, and thus shut himself out effectually from all access to the forces of the Shah Ghazee. The commandant of the forces, with Lalla Mungneeram, had, consequently, to change their course to Oothul, thence to Sonmeeanee, where, we believe, they are now with their troops.—*Sindian*, June 21.

A RASCAL OUTDONE.—A day or two ago as a Brahmin stamp-vendor in the pettah was returning to his house in the evening, a Mussulman seeing that he carried a bag of money under his arm, followed him down a narrow line, threw chilly powder in his eyes, and attempted to run off with the money. The Brahmin however was not to be so done, and though smarting with pain he grappled with and seized the Mussulman and handed him over to the police.—*Bangalore Herald.*

A COMICAL IDEA.—The police, we understand, are to be fitted out with boots after the English pattern instead of sandals. How pleased they must be! Might we suggest that the idea be still further developed and each peon be provided with a hat, such as worn by the rural police at home, instead of turbans. The effect would then be truly striking, especially at drill, and crime we are certain would at once diminish of itself. We recommend our suggestion to the notice of the able Superintendent of the Bangalore Police.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF A JUDGE.—We are sorry to record the death of the late Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, Mr. E. Dacosta. The melancholy event occurred at Dinapore on Wednesday last.—*Indian Mirror.*

A YOUNG BENGALEE THREATENED WITH DISINHERITANCE FOR HIS FREE HABITS.—Rajah Rampal Sing, the young Zemindar of Kalakunkur, is a man of Oudh, of enlightened principles, and is in some quarters believed to be a Brahmo. We do not feel very certain about his religious principles, but we have been told he eats and drinks as he thinks proper, and makes no secret of his proceedings. He is a young man who has mettle in him, and if he is properly directed, promises to be a service to his people. But his free and easy ways have created against him such a settled feeling of hostility on the part of the Talookdars, that his grand-father, who conveyed to him the talooka of Kalakunkur as a free gift, is taking measures now to disinherit him. A suit has already been instituted against him in the Chief Commissioner's Court. Here is a young man victimized to his free habits. Young Bengal has no experience of the sacrifices which young Oudh may have to make, if the latter should desire to tread in the footsteps of the former.—*Indian Mirror.*

A HINT TO TAX COLLECTORS.

THE Calcutta *Examiner* says—"An incident of an amusing nature took place last Thursday at the income tax office. It appears that a license inspector in the office of the Justices having obtained a conviction against one of the assessors, was, it is alleged, victimized by a notice calling upon him to pay up his income tax. The officer in question called at Mr. Mackenzie's office to settle the demand, and did so, but remonstrated with the Collector on the hardship of the demand. It was true he said that he got a monthly salary and received a portion of the fines accruing from prosecutions, but, why, he contended, should be he charged on these latter when Mr. Aratoon, the excise officer, who was immediately under the nose of Mr. Mackenzie, the Income Tax Collector, and who also received a portion of the Abkaree fines, was not charged on that excess income. The Collector, or his representative, thereupon thanked the speaker for his hint, observing that he had not thought of the matter before, but would attend to it now."

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF MAHARASTRA, GUZERAT AND THE CARNATIC.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

IN one of our numbers for March, we placed before our readers a view of the comparative statistics of the extent, population, and land revenue of the four great divisions of this presidency, based on ethnic and lingual differences,—Maharastra, Guzerat, Carnatic, and Sind. We ascertained also in a rough way the relative proportion of the agricultural to the rural population in each of these great divisions, and how they stand to each other in the relative scale of material prosperity. We may thus summarize the results of the comparative statistics given before. While the area of Guzerat is five times less than that of Maharastra, and only half that of Carnatic, it is relatively two and a half times more populous than Maharastra and one and a half times more so than the Carnatic. The soil of Guzerat is at least four times as fertile as that of Maharastra, and three times more so than the soil of the Carnatic. The proportion of the town to the rural population is as one to three in Guzerat, while it is one to six or seven in the other two districts. The comparatively larger town population is moreover twice as rich in Guzerat, as the corresponding classes in Maharastra or the Carnatic. We propose in this issue to go a little more deeply into the details of the subject, and ask our readers to study attentively a few more tabulated statements which it is necessary to master thoroughly, before we can reasonably make any progress in rightly understanding the vital and economical statistics about the population of this vast presidency, and lay the foundation of a sound and healthy public opinion on these important subjects.

Upon the threshold of all further inquiry, the first question which calls for an answer relates to the quantity and quality of the land which forms the staple source of our revenue, and, in a country essentially agricultural, furnishes occupation to more than three-fourths of the people, and, after maintaining them all in comfort, enables them to have a large export trade with the other countries of the world. We shall, more immediately in what follows, address ourselves to illustrate this point with the light of as much information as is accessible to hand.

The first elementary fact to be grasped with regard to our agricultural statistics is this, that, excepting Khandeish, we have not much waste land now in the presidency, and that all culturable land is cultivated. The total of culturable land for the presidency is about two crores and fifteen lacs of acres, of which about a crore and ninety lacs are cultivated, and about twenty-five lacs are culturable waste. The proportion of cultivated to culturable waste lands throughout the districts of the presidency will be seen from the following table:—

	Cultivated land.	Waste land.	Per cent. age.
Guzerat.			
Ahmedabad	5 lacs.	81,000	13 per cent.
Kaira	3½ ,,	1 lac.	21 ,,
Surat	3½ ,,	39,000	8 ,,
Total	12 lacs.	2 lacs.	14 per cent.
Maharastra.			
Poona	35 ,,	67,000	1½ ,,
Ahmednugger	35 ,,	2½ lacs.	7 ,,
Sattara	16 ,,	½ ,,	3 ,,
Khandeish	24 ,,	13 ,,	76 ,,
Tannah	13 ,,	88,000	6 ,,
Rutnagherry	7 ,,		
Total	130 lacs.	18 lacs.	
Carnatic.			
Kalladgi	20 ,,	1¼ lacs.	5 per cent.
Belgaum	11 ,,	91,000	12 ,,
Dharwar	15 ,,	1 lac.	15 ,,
Canara	......	......	
Total	46 lacs.	3 lacs.	
Grand Total	188 lacs.	24 lacs.	

Speaking roughly, and excluding Khandeish, which is an exceptional province, more than ninety per cent. of culturable land is actually under cultivation. In Khandeish, alone, we have more than fifty per cent. of the land still virgin soil, while Rutnagherry stands at the other extremity, for there is no waste land in that district. The very rocks on the mountain side are turned to use by artificial means, and reclaimed areas from the sea are cultivated with an immense waste of powers, while one whole province lies fallow for want of an abundant supply of labour.

We next proceed to a more detailed analysis of this cultivated area of nearly two crores of acres. Land in this part of the country, as our readers know, is divided into Bagayet lands, dry crops land, and rice land. Of course this three-fold division is introduced to include the characteristics of cultivation both in the Konkan and in the Desh provinces. Before we furnish a detailed table of the different proportions in which these three kinds of soils are distributed in the districts of the presidency, it will much facilitate our understanding the direct bearing of these revenue statistics upon the present subject, if we try to obtain a clear idea of the extent of alienations and alienated land-revenue, which has to be deducted from the gross revenue of the country from year to year, especially as the detailed statistics we have access to relate only to the actual Government lands in the presidency. The following statistics contain all the necessary information on this point:—

	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.		
	Government.	Alienated.	Total.
Maharastra	12,899	1,516	14,415
Guzerat	3,272	285	3,557
Carnatic	4,166	605	4,771
Total...	20,337	2,406	22,743

	REVENUE.				
	Deduction.				Net Government Revenue.
	Total.	Alienated.	Rent free lands.	Total.	
Maharastra.	145 lacs.	17 lacs.	8 lacs.	25 lacs.	120 lacs.
Guzerat	101 ,,	18 ,,	3½ ,,	21½ ,,	80 ,,
Carnatic	68 ,,	6 ,,	6 ,,	12 ,,	56 ,,
Total...	314 lacs.	41 lacs.	17½ lacs.	58½ lacs.	256 lacs.

In connection with this table, it is to be noticed that the proportion of alienated land revenue is much larger in Guzerat than either in Maharastra or Carnatic. The blighting influences attendant upon the conquest, and the working of the doctrine of lapse, and the hateful Inam Commission, have succeeded in rooting out of the country the classes who were in enjoyment of alienated revenue, and with them destroyed for ever all chance of an independent landed gentry. In the times of Maratha rule, the normal condition of things were just the reverse. The direct State receipts were inconsiderable by the side of the larger alienations by way of Jahagir, Saranjam, and Inam lands. Sattara, our latest acquisition, retains the trace of this type of things even in the present day. The proportion of Government to alienated lands is as two to one in that province:—

Sattara	Government villages. 1,019	Alienated villages. 414	Total village. 1,433
	Net Government Revenue. 17 lacs.	Alienated Revenue. 8½ lacs.	Total Revenue. 25½ lacs.

Now we regard this as the most desirable state of things. Tannah, Rutnagherry, and Canara stand at the other extremity. If the reports are to be trusted, out of a total of 4,667 villages in the Konkan districts, yielding a gross revenue of 33 lacs of rupees, only 293 villages, with about two lacs of revenue, represent the alienations. Canara has absolutely no alienation throughout her 1,000 villages, yielding a total revenue of 12 lacs. In these countries the dreams of the enthusiastic upholders of the State's monopoly of the soil are realized to their bitter extreme, for while the State permits no intermediate landlord, it exacts as an acknowledgment of its landlord rights, from one-half to two-thirds of the gross produce from the miserable tillers, whom it obliges with its irresponsible protection.

We now proceed with our account of the proportionate distribution of Bagayet, dry crops, and rice land throughout the Government portion of the revenue districts of the presidency:—

Maharastra Districts.	Irrigated Acres.	Dry crops Acres.	Rice land Acres.	Total Acres.
Poona	50,469	35½ lacs.	26,605	36 lacs.
Nuggur	64,603	34½ ,,	18,000	34½ ,,
Khandeish	27,939	22½ ,,	89	22½ ,,
Sattara	48,817	16 ,,	15,000	16½ ,,
Tannah	62,882	9 ,,	4½ lacs.	14 ,,
Rutnagherry	12,875	1½ ,,	5½ ,,	9 ,,
	2,66,685	118 ,,	10½ ,,	130 ,,
Carnatic	16,310	44 ,,	1½ ,,	45½ ,,
Guzerat	57,815	22½ ,,	1½ ,,	22½ ,,
Total	3,40,810	185½ lacs.	13½ lacs.	198 lacs.

This is the most reliable statement that can be furnished on this most important point, and it is much to be regretted that, with such an array of Revenue Survey officers scattered all over the country, the Government of the presidency should not be able to publish more reliable statistics of progress from year to year. Our dry crops, it is plain from this table, are the backbone of the harvests of the country. The irrigated land is but a small fraction, hardly two per cent. of the cultivated area. The rice lands, excluding Tannah and Rutnagherry, where rice is the only staple crop, also make but a poor figure.

The statistics of dry crops cultivation to a great extent may be taken to represent the entire agricultural statistics of the country. The distribution of crops throughout the country will be seen from the following statement:

	Maharastra.	Guzerat.	Carnatic.	Total acres.
Jowaree	31¼ lacs.	4 lacs.	20 lacs.	55¼ lacs.
Bajree	31 ,,	3¼ ,,	3½ ,,	37¾ ,,
Wheat	7 ,,	4 ,,	2½ ,,	13½ ,,
Rice	11½ ,,	2 ,,	1½ ,,	15 ,,
Gram	3½ ,,	not given.	1 ,,	6½ ,,
Cotton	8 ,,	5 ,,	14½ ,,	27 ,,
Nagrice	3½ ,,	½ ,,	½ ,,	4 ,,
Toor, Mut, Sawe, Hoolgi and Oodeed	......	......	......	5 ,,
Teel	not given.	½ ,,	not given.	3½ ,,
Linseed, Hemp	¼ ,,	½ ,,	......	1½ ,,
Kardee, Castor Oil	3 ,,	½ ,,	¼ ,,	3½ ,,
Tobacco	½ ,,	......	......	½ ,,
Sugarcane	......	......	......	1 ,,
Grass land	......	......	......	7½ ,,
Pulses and other miscellaneous product, vegetables, garden produce, &c.	......	......	......	25 ,,
				203 lacs.

This completes the tale of the products of agricultural industry in the country. Jowaree and bajree are equally the staple food of Maharastra, jowaree predominates in the Carnatic, while in Guzerat, jowaree, bajree and wheat occupy very much equal areas of cultivation. The influence of cotton cultivation upon the food supply of the country will be apparent at once from the fact, that it occupies absolutely a larger area in Guzerat than is covered by any single crop, and in the Carnatic, it is second only to the jowaree, the staple food of the country. No wonder that the prices of agricultural produce went up so extravagantly high during the American war. Our Revenue Settlement officers cannot be too cautious how they rely upon even a partial permanence of this inflated state of things, for there can be no doubt that India cannot hope to outbid America in the English market, and must be elbowed out sooner or later. The fact is, no calculations based on the prices of the last ten years can ever be safely adopted to fix the anticipated average prices for the decade on which we have now entered.

RUSSIA IN THE KHANATES.

(*Friend of India*, June 22.)

IT has become a serious question whether the advance on Khiva, which means the capture of the Khanates, has not brought the long looked for danger to our doors. Clear-seeing men, of large experience in Eastern affairs, have pointed to the steady advance of Russia, from Georgia to the Sea of Aral, and from the Aral to the Amur, and have predicted the inevitable clash between the Cossack and the Englishman for Empire in the East. All such predictions, however, depend upon a few little circumstances, which may incline the fact to the course pointed out by the prophet, or to a course the exact reverse. Napoleon I.,—when his passions were not concerned, one of the clearest seers, politically, the world ever knew,—predicted that Europe would become either Republican or Cossack. He saw that France was still charged with the old principles and fire; that the same principles were even then being propagated in Europe, antagonistic to his dynasty and all others. He saw the bottled up force in the North and East; the terrible force that had driven home to Imperial France a thrust from which she would not recover in that generation, and he prophesied, in words that have rung through every part of Europe for the last half century—This or that; the Cossack or the Republic. Napoleon saw one fact that might have been serviceable to his nephew—that the great forces held in hand by Russia could only be met by men perfectly free, with homes and all civilized interests to fight for. Republic if Europe would; if not, Cossack whether she would or not. A Union of Peoples, or another night of comparative barbarism. Mazzini, Karl Blind, and nearly all the eminent Republican leaders of the time make something like the same prophecy,—and on something like the same basis of sets and opinions. The conditions, however, are that England, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, and perhaps eventually Spain shall fail to make monarchy to accord with liberty. Napoleon foresaw not the rise of Germany, though he foresaw that the long night of Italy was coming to an end. He did not see that Austria would, by a series of calamities, become an Eastern Power; the barrier to Constantinople. He did not allow for the natural breaking up of great empires, for the fact that Russia might extend her line Tartar-ward in one direction and Selavonic-ward in the other till the line broke. Yet of the two this is a thousandfold more probable than Cossack rule in Europe, and a little more probable than a general Republican rule.

The prediction of old Anglo-Indians, however, is fulfilled; the Russian is already on our own frontier. The impassible steppes and deserts have been passed. The last barriers have been thrown down, and we face Russia now, almost foot to foot, for peace or war. Which of the two do we want? Russia knows, and the world knows, that we want peace. Fifty years ago, we certainly might, under some circumstances, have treated such an advance as a declaration of war, though when a similar advance was made we could not so treat it. If it had been possible to make anything at all like a treaty with Persia probably we should have been compelled now to take another stand. By the treaty of Mr. Ellis in 1814 we were bound to defend Persia, if she did not strike first, against any European power. And that was intended to be only the germ of a general Central Asian policy. A few years however broke up the policy, which would only have been useful in the hands of an aggressive Power, and we now stand on the policy of the Umballa Durbar. It were scarcely possible, even if it were advisable, to attempt to bar the advance of Russia throughout the Khanates, and a great many people think that it is not an injury, but the reverse, and that Russia will tame for us cruel and relentless tribes, which for generations have lived for no other purpose than to thwart legitimate trade, and who, also for generations, have carried Russian and other subjects into a miserable slavery.

Facts alter conditions of intercourse. The new advance of Russia ought to prepare us for a new, healthy, bold policy. We shall, if we are wise, be prepared to cast off old traditions, whenever they clog our free political action, and meet Russia fairly and with purpose. It doees us no good to say—"When she comes there—then!" If she comes next door to "there," and plots against us, it ought to be all the same, and instead of defence, politically or by arms, we should be prepared for offence. Our policy should be to deal with Russia on the basis of good neighbourhood. We know what she wants, and we never have seen her [illegible] Constantinople. For this primarily she is in Central Asia. For this she warred on Circassia, swallowed up Georgia, made her way down the eastern and southern shores of the Caspian. In 1853, when General Bebutoff put himself in communication, with a view to a treaty, with the Court of Teheran, it was to secure Persian aid in an advance on Erzeroum—to reach the heart of Turkey from Asia Minor. An advance by the Danube might arouse mightier interests and jealousies than Russia could dream of despising; but an advance along the shore of the Black Sea, by Trebizonde and Sinope, would arouse no such jealousies in the case of a purely Russo-Turkish war. Every line of the history of Russia's doings in Central Asia conveys this moral—points to Constantinople. Who knows what great events are at hand to hasten and sharpen the issue? The worst of the whole matter, as far as Central Asia is concerned, is the undoubted fact that the Russian advances are often in the right. When they have been in the wrong they have as a rule been easily thwarted by the able men whom it has been our good fortune to possess from time to time in Afghanistan and beyond it. The temptation to Persia to throw in her lot with Russia, against Turkey in 1853 was great. It would have given her a prestige and position that she never before had in Europe, and that she had not had even in the East since the dim ages. When it came to that, English diplomacy began, and eventually gave place to English arms, which under Outram made short sharp work of the matter—*jehads* and all other preachings notwithstanding.

The important question is, are we prepared to see Russia take possession of the splendid material for soldiers that exists in Central Asia—material that she possibly enough may turn either East or West? Two facts we must face—first, that success in the Khanates makes us, on the large scale, the next door neighbour of Russia in the East; secondly, that Russia, master of Central Asia, and Asia Minor, cuts off the Turk from his basis—his possibly grand reservoir of human material for war, in case a really religious war ever came between Christian and Mussulman in the East. To drive the Sultan eastward has been the pet idea of many persons favourable to Russia's possession of Constantinople. Send him eastward, they say, and he will be all the better. Yet recent events show that if he ever is sent eastward he will find the way barred against him; and it is anything but clear that Russia supreme in the Khanates would not be far weaker than before for the long threatened dash on Constantinople. At all events she could not, without immense danger, move any Asiatic Power on the way to Erzeroum, in the face of a hostile movement of the Indian Government.

Chiefly let us observe that we, and not Russia, hold the key to the position—ours is the vantage ground. Diplomatically we are not much use against Russia

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when we meet her at St. Petersburg, but in Asia we have fought her many severe diplomatic battles and won them. Our position in Afghanistan is a clear success, and it will be our own fault if it does not remain so, under any changes of circumstances, because it is clear that we have done Afghanistan much good, and do not want anything more from her than a fair observance of a treaty the prime benefit of which is her own. The defence of the lines of Kalifat, even as the story comes from Kinglake's pen, does not show more the power of one or two Englishmen at the head of an Asiatic force than does that great siege of Herat which ended towards the close of 1838; Russian generalship and engineering, with Persia outside; inside Pottinger and his Afghan men. This is what we can do if the frontier work grows hot, and if we again have the firmness and decision that we have had heretofore on that frontier.

It is a fact, however, that we never yet have been able to come to anything like an understanding with Russia in Central Asia, and it is equally a fact that we either must do so, or look for war in the end. What would such an understanding involve? That Russia should give place and retire from Central Asia? Nobody would dream of any such nonsense. If Central Asia ever is to possess anything at all approaching civilization the impulse must come from without, and to all appearance from Russia. We cannot fight for Khiva. We can accept facts as we find them and recognizing Russia's position as an Asiatic power, give her the help of our civilization to effect one of her own. We cannot help her in a crusade against the Crescent. We are here the Sovereign Power over millions of believers in the Crescent; and we would no more suffer Russia to interfere with their Faith than we would interfere with it ourselves. But the antagonism never may come. Events, east, west, north, south, may interpose, in a way at present unforeseen. Russia, if she has anything like the work cut out for herself that some suppose, will require at least a century in which to perform it. With ordinarily wise statesmanship and strong government we ought to be invulnerable in India; and Russia with a fair and generous opening to Indian trade cannot fairly ask for more. It would be foolhardy to predict the fate of Constantinople. It is one of the dark problems of the future, but certainly the victory of Germany in Europe has not increased the probabilities of Russia seizing the Queen of Cities. Free Europe would not readily see Russia advance on Constantinople. We know not what Count Bismarck might have done under certain circumstances, but they would have had to be very extreme ones before he had agreed to that.

We hold that a strong, firm, definite but conciliatory policy is our right and proper course in the present position of affairs. Unless we are to go to war for every country in Asia attacked or overrun by Russia we must abide by the line we have drawn. We certainly have Central Asian questions that we cannot neglect. Statesmanship must draw a line where we are to interfere; and we ought to make interference of some weight. But let it be understood that in all matters of peace and settled government our interest and Russia's are not antagonistic. We would rather see the Khanates free, and under native government. We would like to see Persia strong enough, to set the bare thought of invasion at defiance. We would do something to secure for Afghanistan a stable government. But we must accept the position. We ought to have firm and clear-seeing men on the frontier—men not easily cajoled, and not likely to precipitate matters. We ought assuredly to do something more than look on in the affairs of Afghanistan. We ought to deal with Russia as with a friendly power, where we can, and where we cannot with a frank avowal of opposition on understood grounds worthy to be the standground of a great nation. Our diplomatic network on the frontier should be of the strongest; *capable* in peace or war; not likely to lose nerve because of a real Russian advance, nor to be jealous of those other advances, which are necessary for Russian trade. We are bound to remember that the position of fifty years ago is all but gone. What faces us is a new position, and we must face it with new principles, or old principles adapted to new circumstances. It does not follow that because Russia is at our doors, that she is on that account more potent as against us. She is, however, a great European and Asiatic power struggling for civilization—struggling for domination too, but we have no sympathy with that. We can have an understanding with her so far—that we will encourage her trade to the utmost, and afford her all the help of peace. Then we ought to have a strong Foreign Office for the other side of the question. Granted these simple conditions—just what an individual would provide for in his own case—and the advance of Russia means nothing to us, nor to the generations that come after.

PLEADING FOR A PRINCE.

THE *Lucknow Times* thus pleads for an increase of pension to Prince Mustafa Ali Hyder Khan, the eldest brother of the ex-King of Oudh. "The history of his life," says the Lucknow paper, "is a most curious episode in the narrative of the latter days of the Court of Lucknow, such as we hear it from eye-witnesses. Jealousy and a foul intrigue, it is said, prevented his succession to the throne of his father. While his brother reigned, he was subjected to privations and ignominies of every kind—and he bore all with heroic patience. He was kept in "honourable durance" as the phrase is, which translated into plain English, means imprisonment and short commons. On the annexation of Oudh, better days dawned on him. He was restored to liberty, and a small pension was allotted to him. During the troubles of 1857 he preferred to stand by those who had given him liberty and life, and joined his fate with that of the besieged heroes of the Residency. He has always been a very simple-hearted, straight-forward, and undemonstrative man. He is the quietest and most unassuming of the lot of Princes and Nabobs of Lucknow. He is considered eccentric—but his eccentricity is accompanied by a great deal of genuineness and honesty, as eccentricity very frequently is. We have thus brought Prince Mustafa Ali Hyder Khan, prominently to public notice in order to urge on Government his claims to a slight increase of pension. He has neither *Vaseeka* nor any other property of his own—indeed he was kept in such close confinement that he had not those opportunities which other princes and nobles had of acquiring property. While his brothers live in opulence, he is a dependant on the bounties of Government. He has a very large family, and although of exceptionally frugal habits, his small stipend hardly enables him to make the two ends meet. A slight addition to his pension will be a god-send to him and will redound greatly to the good name of the Government. The people of Oudh hold him in great respect, and will feel such an act of benevolence and appreciate it."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

"CE que coute à l'Egypte le Canal de Suez" is the title of a pamphlet just published at Alexandria by Edouard Dervieu, a banker of that city, who was for many years agent to the Messageries Impériales Company in Egypt. But before entering into financial details he passes a high eulogium on the disinterestedness of the two Viceroys under whom the enterprise was conceived and completed, pointing out that in an economical and commercial point of view the maritime canal, however beneficial to other nations, was decidedly disadvantageous to Egypt, depriving its railroads of much of their traffic, and the country generally of the profit derivable from the land transit of passengers. But "in a political point of view," remarks M. Dervieu—and the statement is significant as coming from a Frenchman—"the case was different; because the creation of a Bosphorus between the two seas, thereby facilitating direct communication between the two worlds, would necessarily increase the importance of the geographical position of Egypt, and secure its neutrality," or, in plainer words, its independence. The conventions between the Egyptian Government and the company have been several times revised and altered. With regard to many of the so-called concessions made by the company in return for the substantial aid periodically afforded them by the Viceroy, M. Dervieu remarks:—"It is true that the company abandoned a portion of the rights and privileges which had been accorded to them, but Egypt paid enormously for what it had originally given gratis." The following is an abstract of the entire expenditure of the Egyptian Government, including interest:—

Government shares in the Canal	£5,780,878
Indemnity to the Company	4,614,381
Construction of the Canal from Cairo to the Wâdi	860,000
Paid for the Wâdi property	400,000
Docks at Suez	360,000
Harbours at Suez	935,000
Lighthouses in the Mediterranean	60,000
Repurchase of concessions	1,612,025
	£14,112,284

"And if to this total," writes M. Dervieu, "be added the expenses of Nubar Pâsha's mission to Paris, the cost of the splendid entertainments given by his Highness the Khedive on the opening of the Canal, and that [illegible]ral missions to Constantinople in order to obtai[illegible]ultan's ratification of the concession, we may rest [illegible]d that the cost to Egypt of the Suez Canal amo[illegible]s to 400,000,000 francs," or £16,000,000; that is, more than one half of the Egyptian debt, which M. Dervieu reckons amounted to £28,737,283 on the 1st of January, 1871. M. Dervieu, however, has entirely omitted the Viceroy's Dairah, which form as great a drag on the resources of the country as the Government obligations, strictly so called. The amount, as quoted on the London Stock Exchange, will be as below:—

Total as given by M. Dervieu		£28,737,283
Nine per Cent. Dairah Loan, 1867	£2,080,000	12,610,160
Seven per Cent. Viceroy's Loan, 1866	3,387,300	
Seven per Cent. Khedive's Loan, 1870	7,142,860	
		£41,347,443
To which is to be added (if report be true) for a loan just concluded on alleged security of railways, having rights of Railway Loan of 1866		8,500,000
		£49,847,443

"THE BATTLE OF DORKING."

(*Spectator*, May 27.)

A SOMEWHAT singular literary phenomenon occurred last week. For the first time that we can remember, some singularly ill-written prose was by mistake printed by *Punch* in lines as if it were verse. Under other circumstances, the lines would have been too insignificant to be worth noticing, but appearing as they did in *Punch*, which everybody reads, and concerned with "The Battle of Dorking" about which every one is talking, they conveniently epitomize one or two popular blunders on the subject which we happen now to be able to correct, and we therefore notice them, in order to remark that "The Battle of Dorking" is not a "Tory alarmist article" at all, having been written, not as was universally asserted at the time our notice of the paper was written, by Colonel Hamley, or, as has since been asserted, by his brother, but, as we have strong reason to believe, by a much younger writer, who chances to be already known in his own profession as a man of great ability, who, though without any strong political bias at all, has been recently engaged in writing for a distinctively Liberal publication, and whose literary connection was so entirely on the Liberal side that he originally had the articel offered to Messrs. Longman and Co., and we have every reason to believe that it was by their advice that the article was sent to Blackwood, not as a question of political propriety at all, but simply because Blackwood is the old-established home of able literary *jeux d'esprit*. We may add, that though probably, as happens in all such cases, the anonymous form under which the article appeared has increased its popularity, there can be no question that the position of the writer adds greatly to the real force of his words exactly in that part of the article as to which Englishmen, loving, as the writer of the lines in *Punch* does, to paint that creature of invincible self-esteem, the British lion, sleeping securely within his belt of blue, like to fancy that the article is weak. It happens that the writer's professional duties have given him especial opportunities for judging the value, from a mechanical point of view, of those experiments recently made, more especially with reference to *projectile-torpedoes*, which have been in reality rather an engineering than a naval question, while they certainly leave us with reference to naval affairs in a position of transition so complete, that while no one in this country can say absolutely what is the right solution, it is equally impossible for anybody to assert that that solution has not been found, or may not be found. abroad by a power which can keep secrets. In 1848, the Red Republicans, at a time when rifles had been generally adopted by no European Power, broke open the magazines at Cologne, and found stores of rifles of which one in Europe knew, and which were then available for issue to the Prussian troops. After the experience of the Danish campaign, English officers *who had seen the work of the breech loaders* there prophesied the success of Austria in 1866. But we always trust our officers when they tell us we are safe in our present condition. We are only sure to distrust them when they tell us we are in danger,—a comfortable arrangement, which makes us equally sure we are safe, much on the French principle that if the facts are against us, so much the worse for the facts. However, it must be confessed that it is somewhat idle to discuss the question; the nation which has not been taught by such a disaster as that of the Captain that naval supremacy, as a thing which depends largely on the shifting conditions of construction, is just now more than ever an uncertain dependence, will never learn it from any revelations as to inventions of which it is ignorant.

THE INGREDIENTS FOR A LONDON COMMUNE.

(*Globe*, June 2.)

PUTTING aside the interests of politics, and regarding the history of the Red Republic from a social point of view, we believe it will be readily conceded that many of the men who fought like tiger-cats in the streets of Paris were entirely ignorant of the so-called ideas which were inscribed upon the proclamations of their leaders. These creatures were the spawn of godlessness, poverty, and vice. Many of them wore the marks of the galleys and the prisons; all were penetrated with an irrational hatred of cleanliness, order, or sobriety. They died in mad paroxysms of drunkenness. From day to day they were encouraged to pursue a liberal education in blasphemy by the literature of *Père Duchesne* and other pestilent broadsheets. The ground had been long prepared for the seed which has fallen upon it. The devil does not sow his acre until it is thoroughly able to nourish its crop. A certain class of the Parisian population was abandoned to a license of feeling and of thinking, which it is not easy for sober-minded people to realize. The pictorial brutalities exposed for sale in the low quarters of the city would disgrace the private portfolios of a Chinese mandarin. The plays written for the masses, and performed at cheap theatres, went in indecency beyond anything ever suggested by our own restoration dramatists. Add to this that the Parisian of the order to which we refer swallowed his portion of nastiness constantly. He took it in his books, in his songs, in his casinos, in hideous travesties of sacred writings. He deliberately debauched and stifled every instinct of courage or of self-respect which might have been born with him. He joined clubs where assassination was preached as a holy doctrine, and the profanation of churches by systematic abominations was a projected feature of a revolution. We have seen the consequences of such a training. When the national enemy was at the gates of Paris, the defiant Red, who believes neither in God, in king, nor in law, could never be got to come out under fire. The despised "pagans," the religious Breton Mobiles, had to do the work, while the braves of Belleville saved their skins and cursed and Gasconaded from morning until night. We may stop in our account of them here. The picture has been brought into sufficient light for our purpose.

London is not without its *Père Duchesne*. We have, indeed, a whole journalistic family of the Duchesne connection. We have every week published a paper in which Christianity is made the subject of the vilest buffoonery, and in whose advertising columns there are outspoken revelations of abysses in infamy to which we do not care to refer more distinctly. This paper is almost an institution, and boasts of an enormous horde of patrons and subscribers. The Queen and the Government are attacked in the language of the gutters and the stews by the writers in this notorious journal; and we can only surmise as to the effect of the inveterate diatribes—which deal in epithets of a revolting and polluting origin, with all the freedom and independence which marked the Parisian production to which we have compared the native periodical—upon those who feast on the garbage, constantly enough to render its supply a most successful commercial speculation. It is a mistake to suppose that the useful society which is attempting the purgation of Holywell-street can do everything. We could point to enterprises which appear to have a prescriptive right to defy the law by propagating prints and pamphlets of a pestilent description. Then on Sunday afternoons there are batches of Tom Paine's disciples abroad, in order to prevent weaker people from falling into the errors of credulity in a future state. These gentry wear bags full of polemical pamphlets hung round their necks, and distribute them with an eager enthusiasm. In the same employ may be seen at every Hyde-park or other gathering a party of ruffians in college caps and gowns, reciting a mock litany and declaiming left-handed prayers reeking with gross profanity. The blackguards are never interfered with, and afford a strange and suggestive commentary upon the proceedings of the "citizen" reformers who are spouting Communism and universal freedom in the neighbourhood. The parasites are indicative of the animal.

The violence of our criminal population is becoming excessive. The roughs now make it a regular point to resist the police, and to maim or half murder them if possible. Again, they are learning to work in concert; when one is laid hands upon, a dozen slink out of the lanes, or jump from the corners of streets, and endeavour to rescue their companion. And yet we continue to cultivate systematic gaol birds. A gentleman with a history of twenty-seven previous convictions for assault is no unusual figure in the dock before the metropolitan magistrates. For every serious term of incarceration to which a practitioner of such large experience is assigned, he can exhibit as a rule the ticket-of-leave upon the strength of which he has had an opportunity of qualifying himself for another sentence. Do we know how these men live, when they are not locked up and making tesselated pavements for Mr. Ayrton, or mosaics for the *opus criminale* of South Kensington Museum? They have less sense of religion than savages—they have, in fact, no sense or notion of religion at all. Next to the rough class let us take a momentary glance at the habitual casual—the unsavoury sneak who blinks in the sun in St. James's Park in the day, or begs after timid women and children with his weak but cruel face artistically disfigured with grime, and his monkey toddle and scamper and animal furtiveness of gait. In all these creatures we have the raw material of a Commune. What is required is only a few master minds. Fortunately our idealists are as yet in a minority. It is strange but true that the pure politician, whose principles are so finely drawn and sublimated that they must be kept in a cool library temperature, has always to resort to the hulks and the sewers, when he has the full courage of his theories, in order to carry them into practice. The history of the French Commune was, we admit, the history of the cowardice of the Parisian *bourgeois* as well as the chronicle of Parisian ruffianism; but it was something more. It was the consequence of a noxious literature—a literature of infidelity and licence. The plague virus was disseminated industriously, and its effect was vertical and lateral. It touched and diseased every level of society, but in the lowest it took most active effect. The ambitious theorists, by the unhappy chance which had prostrated their country, found ready tools for disorder in the creatures whom they had thought to defy every rule of life and conduct which could purify or chasten humanity. What is the ultimate logic of our advanced school of thinkers? As long as we can enrol special constables, certain possibilities of French Communism cannot arise, but that does not relieve the propagandists of what is termed progress from their peculiar responsibilities. We do not allude to the more ignorant mimics of Continental democracy, who whine and snarl in their pothouses at every institution connected with our prosperous stability and well-being; but to the secluded hierarchs and apologists of Communism, whose voices are regarded as oracular by their dupes and admirers. We have confidence enough in the sense of Englishmen to fear but little from the worst that can be done by the studious, or the unlearned advocates of revolution, Democracy, Communism, or Socialism, but it may be useful to take stock of them, to remind them of their associations and natural connections, to call attention to the fact that they are linked in a very direct chain with that portion of our population which forms the difficulty of every Government. In the face of the occurrences abroad, there is a serious obligation incurred by every writer who continues to indulge in scientific toasts upon the value of a transcendental republic, a vulgar Commune, or a democracy which would consist in a game of grab at established rights and properties; and yet these topics are favourite themes for certain current essayists whose fanaticism is not the less mischievous for being cultivated as a literary fine art.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER,

(Before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and a Special Jury.)

JUNE 1.

THE claimant's examination was resumed by Mr. Giffard.—While at Rio I became acquainted with Birkett, a captain of a vessel. I met him at the hotel. He told me he was going to New York, and would have to call in at Kingston, Jamaica. He said he should sail next day. I made up my mind to go if I could get my passport. You have to give 48 hours' notice. I determined to go. I had only £20. I had spent my money principally in drink. There was £30 I paid the captain and also my servant and my hotel bill. I went aboard in a boat. Jules Barraud did not go with my luggage, but he was to have done so. I was the worse for liquor when I went aboard. I drank "cana," a white rum, *acqua ardiente, acquedente*—that is Spanish for fire-water. "Cana" is Portuguese for it; it is a white spirit. Before I left I think I received a letter from my father. He wished me to return. It was not exactly unkind, but very cross—scolded me for spending so much money. The name of the vessel was the Bella. I was hidden away, and did not come on deck until the day the vessel went down. There was no other passenger. My servant remained behind. I had come up shortly after breakfast. I was leaning on the companion—it was not unlike this witness box. The captain was at the side of the vessel. One of the seamen said to him he thought the ship looked very low, and must be making water. He ordered the pumps to be tried. They afterwards did pump. Before using them they ascertained there was water in the ship, 12 feet, before they began to pump. They tried again, and found the water was increasing on them. They pumped for five minutes. There were two pumps. The captain ordered the boats to be cleared. She had three boats. One had a hole in her. Of the other two, one was large, the other small. A lot of things was thrown out. Water and provisions were put in the large boat. There was a bag and barrel of biscuit, and preserved provisions in tins. The captain's papers and compasses and one thing or another were put aboard. The boat was then "put in the sea" by the yard. The small boat was lowered; there were proper things for lowering it. I was in the small boat, with eight of the crew; no one in command. The captain was in the other boat. There was a kind of quarrel between the captain and the mate. The captain wished the mate to take charge of the smaller boat, and he would not, and he went in the same boat with the captain. There were six or seven in the larger boat—a less number in the larger boat, on account of the provisions. Orders were given us to follow the large boat. The preparations took an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half. We afterwards saw the Bella go down. It was about 12 when she went down. We must have got into the boats a little after 11. We followed all day, all night, and all next day. It came on very dark and rough the next night, and we lost sight of the large boat. Next morning she was not in sight. We used to go up to the other boat night and morning for food and drink. When we lost sight of the large boat we had left a few biscuits and no water. A sailor threw them in in a small bag. They all got wet with salt water. I don't think we ever knew what course the other boat was keeping. We had no compass or chart. I have not an idea how we steered. I believe all they did was to keep the boat from being swamped. We were pulling. It was very hot. The next day, the fourth morning after the wreck, we saw a ship. They pulled hard, but a breeze sprang up, and it was not until the third attempt we got aboard. A breeze kept springing up, and then a calm again. The men were exhausted, but they made a last attempt. I did nothing but throw the water out of the boat with a tin. A sailor took off his red shirt and put it on one of the oars. The vessel hoisted a flag. I suppose they rowed to us; but I do not know. I became insensible. I do not remember being taken aboard. I do not know, unless it was over-exertion, what made me lose my senses. I had had no water for over 60 hours. We had some biscuit within a shorter time. I believe I was ill for some time. My memory was very imperfect. I cannot remember the events of that voyage. I do not know if I am able to judge if my memory is now affected. I am under the impression the vessel was an American. She was a larger vessel than the Bella, I should think. I was ill aboard her for seven or eight weeks. I had saved nothing whatever. Of course I had clothes on me and a ring on my finger. I never went into the cabin again when I heard the ship was leaking. The ring had a red stone in it; on it, a hind's head with the wings, the Tichborne crest. I sold it at Melbourne. The vessel took us to Melbourne towards the end of July—24th or 25th. I left Rio about the 20th or 21st of April. I went with the captain and called at two different establishments on the day of landing. One was the Custom-house, I suppose. Melbourne was in a state of excitement about the gold diggings. I was under the impression that the vessel was the Osprey. I still think so. I am under the impression that the captain's name was either Lewis or Owen. That is my impression still. The vessel had three masts—a ship, rigged as a ship; yards on all three masts. She had a round stern. I do not know what report the captain made. He went into a room by himself. I know of no depositions being taken. I signed none. I do not know of any report being made to Lloyd's agents by myself or any of the saved crew. I went away next day. I do not know what became of my fellow passengers who were saved. I went for a walk and went into a horse-sale yard in Burke-street. There was a sale going on. There was a horse "bucking" in the yard. A person standing by thought I was a new arrival, and asked me if I thought I could ride that horse. I said I thought I could. We afterwards got into conversation, and he asked me if I would go down into Gipps' Land with him. His name was William Foster. He said I should have nothing to do but ride after stock. I could ride very well. I agreed to go, and left the yard with him. I changed my name to Thomas Castro. Aboard the American ship I went by my own name. This was suggested by knowing Castro, I suppose in Chili. I cannot tell what was in my mind; that could be my only reason. I went with Foster to the hotel where he was staying—the Limerick Castle, at the bottom of Elizabeth-street. Mrs. Hickie was the landlady. I found out afterwards what riding after stock was, for I had years of experience. Foster said it was a very jolly life to lead—hunting and shooting. I have been to Hickie's since. We started for Gipps' Land at 5 next morning with Foster and other men who had come from Gipps' Land with him. He had brought horses to Melbourne to sell. I remember a man named Mould and the "Hielandman," another man named Andrew. We rode to Boisdale, Foster's station; it is about 11 days with cattle, and three and a half for going back; about 180 to 220 miles. The first week or two I went about in company with others who knew the runs, and assisted in bringing cattle to the yard for the purpose of draughting. Foster was superintendent to his uncle, Mr. John Foster. He was considered a very wealthy person. Boisdale is on the Avon, about four miles from Stratford-on-Avon. I remained there until the beginning of 1856 or end of 1855. I went to Dargo, two days, or, riding hard, a day and a half off. I formed the acquaintance of Arthur Orton. He looked after stock; he could ride well enough for an ordinary rider. He was rather sharp-faced—a kind of a long face, large bones, slightly marked with smallpox, but quite distinctly. I have no doubt I have seen his arms bare. I can speak to no marks. His eyes were always very red. I cannot describe the size. He was taller than I am, an inch and a half. While I was at Dargo I met Arthur Orton, on a visit to Boisdale. I was in charge of Dargo. He had very large hands and feet. I became intimate with Arthur Orton. He succeeded me at Dargo. Miller was there before I was. I was with Foster until 1857, the latter part. I knew a person named Norman Rownell Nicholson. We lived in one house, his hut being not quite finished, from seven to eight months. There was a hut keeper, but no one to associate with within 60 miles. I believe some diggings were nearer, but there was then no road. Arthur Orton latterly, in 1866, passed as Alfred Smith. When I left Foster I went to the township, Flodden Creek, in the district of Sale, for about a fortnight. I was generally called "Tom" in the bush; you seldom hear both names of a man. I went afterwards to the Nicholson, a small gold digging. I was travelling about two days, and stayed four or five days at a place. I never settled for three years. I was on the Omao for six months. They are diggings. I went to Wagga Wagga about 1861 or 1862. I was called all sorts of names—the Foreigner, Tom, Bob. I used to run the mail from Goree to Moranda, about 74 miles. I was at Myers Flat in 1858. It is a suburb of the Bendigo diggings. Orton was with me there. At Wagga Wagga I was first 10 or 12 days, on the next occasion I was four months, the third time I was two years or two years and a half there. I superintended a butchering business belonging to Mr. Robert Higgins. Arthur Orton was with me when I left finally, in June, 1866,—the day before. He was then passing by the name of Alfred Smith. I can't say how long he had passed by that name. I think he passed by it in 1862. I was with him at Duniliquin, on Edward River. In 1865 I got married—my wife's maiden name was Bryant—first at Wagga Wagga, the second time in a private house by a Protestant of some sort. I was a Catholic, but the priest and I were not very good friends. I was married under the name of Thomas Castro. I did not tell her that was not my name, and she supposed I was Thomas Castro. In 1865 I made acquaintance with Patrick Reardon, a slaughterer in Higgins's employ. (Book produced.) I have seen this book. It is Mr. Higgins's. I bought it with his money. I left it when I left his employment, about the beginning of 1866. "Hampshire, England," is in my writing; "R. C. T., Hampshire, England," also "Hampshire, Eng." The top of the titlepage seems to be cut off. I do not know why. I do not remember when or why these initials were written; it must have been while I was with Mr. Higgins, for I have not seen it since. I first saw or heard of an advertisement from my mother after I left Mr. Higgins; it was in 1866. It was shown to me by a friend of mine, a Hampshire man, Richard Slate. I had arranged to go to Melbourne with cattle for Mr. Higgins's brother-in-law, but I was not able to go, and I got Slate to go. On his return from Melbourne I saw the advertisement in a paper he brought with him. He pointed it out. I suppose he had heard me mention Hampshire.

The advertisement was here read. It stated that a handsome reward would be given to any one who would furnish information as to the fate of Roger Charles Tichborne, who sailed in the Bella from Rio in 1854. He was described as of delicate constitution, rather tall, with very light hair and blue eyes, and about 32 years of age. The date is August 4, 1865.

The Solicitor-General said that he did not admit the correctness of the date.

The Lord Chief Justice said it was in evidence that advertisements had been published in *The Times* in 1863 in various languages.

Mr. G[illegible]d.—But not in an Australian paper.

The [illegible] Chief Justice—Surely, they read *The Times* in Australia?

The Solicitor-General—And as a matter of fact advertisements in Australian papers appeared much earlier than 1865.

The Foreman of the Jury—They file all the Australian papers at the British Museum. In this statement he was corroborated by several of the jury.

The Lord Chief Justice—It would be very easy with a little trouble to find out all this, for it is of great importance.

Examination resumed—The first intimation I received of my father's death was from this advertisement. I was in no employment, I am sure Mr. H[illegible]'s was my last employment. I know I had left Higgins, but how long I cannot say.

To the Foreman—Arthur Orton, *alias* Smith, was in Higgins's employ for a short time in the stables of the hotel kept by Higgins. Soon after I saw this advertisement I had a communication with Mr. Gibbs, an attorney. On the 17th of January, 1866, I wrote a letter to my mother.

(This letter has been read before, as appended to an affidavit. It alludes to a letter written from Rio, and expresses regret that he should have given so much trouble; alludes to a brown mark on his side and the Brighton card-case, asks for money for his passage, and says that though poor he has never done anything to be ashamed of. A portion of it seems to be missing and it ends abruptly.)

The Lord Chief Justice suggested that it should be read now to keep up the thread of the story, but no notice should be taken of the spelling, &c.

Examination resumed—I have a mark as mentioned in the letter; it is about 3in. by 2, and I suppose has been on me all my life. The allusion to the card-case is what I was examined on—the money I lost at Brighton. I promised not to play cards again. I had not seen Bogle when I wrote that letter, or anyone connected with the Tichbornes. I wrote it in Gibbs's office. I had seen him. I again wrote to my mother in May, 1866. (The letter was read. It acknowledged her letter dated February 25, said he hoped to see her in August, but entered into no details of his past life. This letter also has been before read.) The witness now explained at his own request some personal matters. Mr. Gibbs, an attorney at Wagga Wagga, was employed by me to "take me through the insolvency." I then thought I might be committing myself by going under an assumed name. I asked Mr. Gibbs whether, if I became possessed of property in future under another name, I should be subject to a prosecution. He said I should. He became very inquisitive, and asked what my real name was. This was in September or October, 1865. I declined to tell him. In about two months he came and said, "I know now what your real name is." I told him to mind his own business. He said, "There are your initials on the pipe you are smoking." He told me if I did not write to my mother in six months he would do so. I then found he had communicated with Mr. Cubitt, of Sydney. Cubitt wrote to my mother, and so my mother wrote the letter of the 25th of February.

This letter was then read, but the Solicitor-General remarked that there was a mass of correspondence, both before and after it in date which would have to be read and commented on. (We can only print those documents which are absolutely necessary to render the narrative intelligible.)

Examination resumed—Mr. Gibbs advanced me money. Orton was not with me; he was 60 miles from Wagga Wagga, passing under the name of Smith. Gibbs wanted me to make a will. I was unwilling. I had a talk with Orton. Gibbs allowed me £10 a week before advancing a larger sum, which was some time in April 1866. About the middle of May I gave Orton £50. That was all he was to have at that time. I did make a will—before I left Wagga. I went to Gibbs's office. (A discussion here arose as to the right of the learned counsel to call a piece of paper not put in "a will.")

The Lord Chief Justice (to the jury)—These little sparring matches are supposed to influence you.

The Foreman—The learned counsel will be much disappointed if they think this will be the effect. We prefer to hear evidence, no matter whether you call a paper a will or anything else.

Examination resumed—When I left Wagga I first went to Golborne, and then to Sydney back to Golborne, where I was re-married in the Catholic Church by the name of Roger Charles Tichborne. (Certificate of marriage put in, in which the claimant is described as a bachelor, and his wife signs by a mark; the date is July 9, 1866.) I had my daughter christened Teresa Mary Agnes. I do not know why I chose those names. At Sydney I met Gilfoyle. I believe he was the first person connected with the Tichbornes I had seen. Perhaps I had seen Mr. Turville. I knew his father. I saw Bogle in the archway of the hotel at Sydney in August 1866. I recognized him the moment I saw him. No one pointed him out; he was overseer at the Blo Gom, near Wagga. I spoke to Bogle as I passed. I said, "How do you do Bogle? Who would expect to see you here? Wait, and I'll send down for you." I afterwards agreed to take Bogle to England. We embarked from Sydney in September. I went by New Zealand and Panama to Aspinwall and New York. I stayed a month at New York, sailed from New York, and arrived in England at one of the docks on Christmas Day, 1866, about 5 P.M. Then I went to Ford's Hotel, Manchester-street. We all used to go there,—father and mother, I mean. I went to Beaumont-street, Portman-square, to see my mother. She was not there. Next day I went to the ship, eventually to Gravesend. I ought to have gone to my mother direct, but I had no money. My mother sent £400 to Wagga, but I had started before it arrived. I stayed at the Clarendon at Gravesend. I went down to Tichborne. I tried to keep myself secret. I did not succeed, for there were several who knew me. I stayed four or five days at the Swan at Alresford. Shortly after I had a letter from my mother. I had written. I saw at the Clarendon Mr. Gosford and Plowden. I did not know Mr. Cullington. I should not say Gosford recognized me the first day. If he did it was in a very ungentlemanly manner. Afterwards I went to Paris with Mr. Holmes and Mr. Joseph Neate. Neate is an agent for Mr. Allsopp, the brewer. At Paris I went to the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion. I did not see my mother the same night; it was late. I saw her next morning; she came to see me. I was very unwell. I do not know that I am able to describe what happened. She was standing alongside the bed; I was lying on it. I am not aware that anything happened. I was attended by a medical man. I could not say which spoke first. We conversed for a long while. I cannot say if she recognized me at first or after a time. There were others in the room—Mr. Holmes, Mr. Neate. (The witness mentioned the names of several others, but he dropped his voice, and now, as in all cases where proper names were pronounced, it was most difficult to make out what they were.) I think we were both affected. She expressed no doubt in words. The gentlemen whose names I have mentioned were there most of the time. My mother was with me every day until I left Paris—nine or ten days, and to the day of her death we were on affectionate intercourse as between mother and son. She gave me £1,000 a year and generally paid the servants and rent. When absent we corresponded. Had I known the letters written by me to my mother would have been read for the amusement of the public I would have burnt every one of them. They were handed to the Receiver in Chancery, and were meant for only private eyes. It is disgraceful. All the letters from her to me will be forthcoming. I do not know who has them.

The Court then rose, Mr. Giffard stating that he would to-morrow take another branch of the claimant's evidence.

The following report of the hearing taken in the early half of Friday, 2nd June, is taken from the *Globe*:—

The plaintiff re-appeared in the witness box, and his examination in chief was continued by Mr. Giffard, Q.C. The witness said:—Shortly after my return to England litigation commenced in the Court of Chancery. It began in July, 1867, and Sir John Rolt was my counsel, and he tendered me for cross-examination. I was not present when he did so. I was not cross-examined, but I had no objection whatever to be so examined. The following year an arrangement was made by which I was to go out to Chili upon the commission I went on the 9th of September, 1868. At that time I had been suffering from erysipelas. I got as far as Lisbon, and there had a correspondence with Mr. Norris. From Lisbon I went to Rio. I was not very well during the voyage. At Rio we arranged to visit Valparaiso. I left it to Mr. Stephens and Hall to choose what route they would take. These gentlemen were on my side, and those on the other side were not with us. I went to Montevideo. My state of health there was very bad. It had been arranged at Rio that we should go to Buenos Ayres, and then take the overland route. They went through the Straits of Magellan, and I continued by land. We parted at Montevideo. I remained on board the steamer Arno three days before I landed at Buenos Ayres, I was so unwell. I made arrangements to go on, and I went about 1,100 miles of the journey, I got to Cordova.

The Lord Chief Justice—Cordova seemed to be about half way to Valparaiso.

Witness continued—I stopped several days at Cordova waiting for Captain Burton, Major Rickards, and the Hon. Constable Maxwell. After this I made arrangements to go on by diligence next morning at four. I, however, was taken ill in the night. The landlord, Colorado, and his wife attended me. I was not able to go on my journey, and I finally returned to this country. I did this partly under advice. I saw Vice-Consul Gordon at Cordova. He is a medical man. I saw also Dr. Green there. I arrived in England again in the latter part of January, 1869. Nothing but the state of my health prevented me from going to Mellipilla. I was suffering from tapeworm then, and still am. The diligence I was to have gone by was stopped by the brigands. I am now 26 stone 4lb. in weight. When I was at Cordova last I weighed about 22 stone. When I arrived in England, on Christmas Day, 1866, I weighed, I think, 18 stone. In Australia, in January, 1865, I was 11 stone 4lbs., and when I was with my regiment in Ireland I was 10 stone 4 lbs. I met Arthur Orton in 1857. I saw him just before I left Australia. Between these times I lost sight of him for about three years. I think it was from 1862.

This finished the examination in chief.

The Solicitor-General called upon Mr. Holmes to produce some documents, and he not being in attendance at the time, he was "called upon his subpœna."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that Mr. Holmes had been constantly in attendance during the whole trial, and was now absent only because he was told that he would not be wanted for an hour.

After a short interregnum Mr. Holmes arrived, and was called upon by the Solicitor-General to produce the Wagga Wagga will of the plaintiff.

Mr. Holmes said that the paper came into his hand as attorney for the plaintiff, and he should wish to have his authority to produce it.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: I give that authority.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General: I signed this will in Australia. My mother's name is Henrietta Felicite.

The Lord Chief Justice said that he heard some one near the witness-box repeat the name, pronouncing it Felicité, where the witness had failed to accent the last letter. If he could find out who had done this he would commit him to prison for contempt of court. An usher must stand by the box to see that no such impropriety was committed.

Witness continued: I decline to say why I made the will.

The Lord Chief Justice: I order you to answer.

The Witness: Mr. Gibbs would not advance me money unless I made a will, and therefore I trumped up any kind of thing I possibly could, making the whole contents of the will wrong in every shape and way. This was the Mr. Gibbs whom I wrote to my mother was "my best friend." My object was that she should not know all about him. I got from him £300 before making the will, and about £400 afterwards. My object in making the will was to satisfy a whim that he had, not to give him security. I never intended it to be any use. I can't say it was executed in fraud; it was certainly executed wrongly. I obtained money on the execution of the will. I believe he made its execution a condition. You know a good deal better than I do.

Did he?—I believe he did. I have a slight doubt. I wished to correct what I have said. Mr. Gibbs did not himself advance the money; he got it from Mr. Cotty, a banker. I don't think he refused to let me have the money unless I executed the will; he made a difficulty. I executed the will to get the money, and I executed the will knowing it to be untrue from beginning to end. The will is dated the 1st June, 1866. I had at that time seen neither Bogle nor Guilfoyle, nor any person connected with the Tichbornes. I had been in communication with Mr. Gibbs for 9 or 10 months. I knew he had written to the dowager. I don't think I gave him my first letter to send to the dowager. I never denied that it was written in Mr. Gibbs's office. Mr. Gibbs entreated and prevailed upon me to write.

And you mean to swear that you intended in making the will to conceal from him all about yourself?—Yes; I had had very little communication with him upon the matter. During the ten months sometimes I did not speak to him about it for months.

It was so immaterial?—He was anxious to do that which I was not anxious to do.

The will now made said—"I give, bequeath, and devise to my wife, Mary Ann Castro, known in New South Wales as Mary Ann Castro. I having married her in the name of Thomas Castro, the lawful dower out of my state." Did you mean that to take effect?—No, I did not, of course. I knew that Gibbs was in communication with Mr. Cubitt, but I saw no letters Mr. Cubitt had received from the dowager.

The next devise is—"I give, bequeath, and devise to my mother, Lady Hannah Frances Tichborne, in addition to her dower, the whole of my property in Cowes, in the Isle of Weight." Why did you put your mother's name wrong?—On the same principle as I put everything else wrong. I knew my mother's name was "Henriette Felicite." I had no property at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, nor had Roger Charles Tichborne.

The next is, "I give, bequeath, and devise to my daughter, Mary Agnes Theresa, she being the issue of my marriage with my said wife, the whole of my Wymering estate in Dorsetshire in England." Had Roger Tichborne any such property?—No, none.

"And also the property at or near Hermitage, in Dorsetshire, in England, inherited by me from my late father, Sir Henry Tichborne." Why did you not put your father's name wrong?—Because Mr. Gibbs knew better. I had no property at Hermitage, in Dorsetshire. I had a farm called Hermitage, but that was in Hampshire. I don't know whether there is a Hermitage Wharf in Wapping. I don't know Wapping. I went there on the day of my arrival on Christmas Day, 1866; but I don't know whether there is a Hermitage-street, a Hermitage Bridge, and Hermitage Wharf in Wapping. I went to Wapping after I had been to the hotel to find my mother. I did not expect to find her at Wapping.

"And also my property at and near Ryde, in the Isle of Wight." Was there any such property?—No.

"I give and bequeath to Anne Bryant, daughter of my wife before her marriage with me, an annuity of £200 a year, to be paid out of the rent of my estate at and near Ryde, in the Isle of Wight." Was there any such property?—No. I appointed Lady Tichborne and Mr. John Jervis, of Bridport, Dorsetshire, executors. I do not know whether there is such a person as Mr. Jervis. In the event of their refusing to act, Sir John Bird, of Hertfordshire, is appointed in their stead. I don't know any such person. Mr. Henry Angell is appointed guardian to my children. I believe there was such a person.

Were not Jervis and Angell intimate friends of Arthur Orton?—He suggested the names to me, so that they were, I suppose, known to him. I merely said I did not know what names to put in, and he said put them in.

Why did you not take the names of two persons in the streets of Wagga Wagga?—I would have taken your name if I had known it. It would not do to take names. Gibbs knew Arthur Orton was in Wagga Wagga when I left. I don't know where he is now.

Are you sure he is not in this court now?—I don't know that he is.

You are as sure of that as of your own existence?—I am. I was intimate with Orton. I have made inquiries for him in Australia. The last I heard of him was that he was near Aldbury. I have not heard of him since I returned from Australia. I have no reason to believe that he is in London. I have heard nothing to show he was in existence since I left Wagga Wagga.

He may have died next day?—I can't say. I had an address on a bit of paper; and that caused me to go to Wapping. It was the address of Arthur Orton. I went to make inquiries. I went to that address, but the house was empty. I went into an inn close by; I don't remember its name. The people at the inn gave me some other address. I think it was the address of a woman named Tredgate. I went to the address. There was no one there. I then went back to Ford's Hotel. I believe this woman was Arthur Orton's sister, I don't remember getting any other address of the Orton family. I think I arrived in London about five o'clock, and went to Manchester-street. About nine I went to Beaumont-street, and after that I went to Wapping. I don't think the Wapping trip was mentioned in my examination in chief. My advisers knew of it. I cannot tell whether I put it into my statement for examination. I prepared that statement some months ago. I don't know whether it is in my statement. The statement is there—you can look. I expected my counsel would have asked me this morning.

You told us yesterday that your impression was that the ship was named the Osprey, and that the captain's name was Lewis or Owen; what is your impression about putting the journey to Wapping into your statement?—My impression is it was not there. When I wrote to the Dowager I mentioned the brown mark on my side and the "card case" as showing my identity. The card case was in 1852—about September or October I think. I don't think it is the only time in my life that I lost £1,500 at play. It was the only time I lost £1,500 at cards.

What distinction do you draw between cards and play?—I shall leave that to you. I don't see why I should tell you. I decline to answer the question when I lost £1,500. I don't see why the public should know all the things I have done.

The Lord Chief Justice: You must answer the question.

Witness: I have lost £1,500 at my club—the Junior Gun Club. I don't know when. It might be eight or ten months ago.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR HAVRE.

996 Braunstone, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
1265 British India, Paw—Lawrence & Co.
830 Bride, Henderson—Lyon & Co.
799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1152 Tythonus, Andrews—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1320 Cavour, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
896 Childers, Efford—Remington & Co.
1431 Charles Bal, Chapman—Captain.
959 Eremanta, Shield—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Cheston—Lawrence & Co.
1244 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, Rowe—Captain.
1243 Quorn, Patching—Lawrence & Co.
1153 Queen of the Lakes, Grosort—Forbes & Co.
1330 Sir John Mandeville, Mathews—Edward Bates & Co.
1060 Sir Charles Napier, Jenkins—Edward Bates & Co.
1199 Stornoway, Short—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

810 Donna Maria, Meckle—Volkart Brothers.

FOR RANGOON.

538 William Steuart, Cock—Captain.

FOR PENANG.

1285 Anna Huac, Spaling—Tudor & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

800 Regina, Brady—R. Eduljee.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

384 Kusrovie, Machon.
363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Nensee.

FOR NEW YORK.

1091 Nonpareil, Johnson—Gas Co.

NOT FIXED.

509 David Malcolm, Martin—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1415 Haddon Hall, Faithfull—W. Nicol & Co.
702 Joshua, Stewart—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1066 Landsborough, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
795 Lion, Engrand—Captain.
1301 Mahableshwur, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1165 Millwall, Blake—W. Nicol & Co.
1281 Peruvian Congress, Stockton—N. Sorabjee.
1458 Royal George, Hamilton—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1110 Schleswig Bride, Hanson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
695 Sepia, Connall—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Osborn—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
979 Whittington, Purdy—Captain.
1190 Zanzibar, Gilmore—Finlay, Muir & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1253 Golconda (s), Profumo—P. & O. Co.
1266 Sumatra (s), Fraser—P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

751 Persia (s), Merello—Volkart Brothers.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1160 Behar (s), Blake—P. & O. Co.
1185 Travancore (s), Eastley—P. & O Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

548 Mula (s), Coates—E. Khulifan.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

475 Penang (s), Smart—W. Nicol & Co.
353 Rangoon (s), Sanders—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR P. GULF.

706 Koina (s), Profumo—E. Khulifan.

NOT FIXED.

1627 Mooltan (s), Babat—P. & O. Co.
1529 Surat (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.
346 Kurrachee (s), Cottier, W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

310 Futtey Sooltan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cader
620 Hydree, Nacoda—H. A. Curreem.
903 Evening Star, Nacoda.
282 Bhownuggur, Nacoda.
819 Futta Shaw Allum, Nacoda.
563 Faiz Allum, Kneen.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda—N. Sewjee.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.
838 Regina, Brady—R. Eduljee.

NOT FIXED.

125 Kerata Roodreen, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee
110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee.
96 Philipine, Nacoda—E. Adamjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, Ray—(Harbour Defence.)
Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug, Ray.
Dalhousie, Hewitt.
Earl Canning, Ray.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
Magdala, Ray—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
Sir John Lawrence, Warner.
H. M. Scind, Westbrook.
Teazer, Blomfield—R.N.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight............1s. 10⅝d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ....1s. 10¼d. ,,
On Paris—6 months' sight ....242 Francs.
Letters of Credit............1s. 10¼d. ,,
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commission.1s. 10¼d. ,,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England,
Messrs. GLYN & Co.,
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 15/16	,,
3	do.	1/10 7/8	,,
2	do.	1/10 3/4	,,
1	do.	1/11 11/16	,,
On demand		1/10 5/8	,,
On Scotland		1/10 5/8	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/2	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, by Messrs. Thurston and Co., with Cues, Balls, Marking Boards, and Lamps, complete. For particulars of Price, &c., and to see the Table, apply to MR. J. NEUBERG, Medow Street.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., LIMITED,
MACHINISTS,
OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES issued on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT:
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B., & K.C.S.I.
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Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
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Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
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Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.
Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.
AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.
GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to		£2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company		250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of	£1,750,000	
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—		
Life Premiums	£269,387	
Interest on Funds, &c.	94,217	
		363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
F. D. Chauntrell, Esq., Government Solicitor.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., Merchant.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	T. Bailey, Esq
Akyab	Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts	Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)	C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore	Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay	W. NICOL & Co.

April 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.
LONDON ......37, GRACECHURCH FRIARS, MARK LANE,
BOMBAY ......RAMPART ROW.
CALCUTTA ...GOVERNMENT PLACE.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their Wines and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and a trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 18.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 24, 29, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 8, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 26.
BRANDIES—Rs 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

NOTICES.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—
Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style............Rs. [illegible]
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit............ [illegible]
Ditto Superior Quality............ [illegible]
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted............ 18 8 [illegible]
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably .... 12 8 [illegible]
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers [illegible]
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits .... [illegible]
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts .... [illegible]
HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Undershirts.
REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.
Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. [illegible]
P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 125.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.
SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.
JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.
REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
, J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,
Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.
The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.
Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.,
Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
LONDON.

J. AND E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS,
FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
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Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

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